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The University, St. Andrews, August, 1915.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915.

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LITERATURE

ARTIST AND SAGE.

THE appropriation or rejection of Mark Rutherford's philosophy depends on temperament, but his art surely appeals to all who aesthetically understand the English language. In one of his "Notes" he says that he sees so few people that they "excite" him and cause him to say "foolish things" which he does not mean. Such an artist in the expression of meaning, and in the putting into verbal shape of so elusive a quality as tenderness, must have been more liable than he knew to find himself in strangely "exciting" company, for the heavens of art interpenetrate the circles of the Inferno; an artist may often be in two places at the same time, and he must be both cheerful and strong-minded not to feel oppressively the paradoxical nature of some of his friendly contacts. The foregoing thought was uppermost in the present writer when he closed this reverently edited volume of criticisms, tales, and thoughts.

It was Mark Rutherford's opinion that one should cultivate the habit of pondering fairly every thought in a book antagonistic to one's tendency, regarding such thoughts as deserving special attention, and no eulogy of him is complete which ignores his power of forcing one to contemplate the narrow way of justice as he conceived it. One charm of his writing is that he has a passion for beauty; his pity is a passion also, and his austere dutifulness leaves his faculty for beauty-worship unimpaired—nourishes it, perhaps. "There is enough,"

he says in a paper descriptive of an October walk,

"in a very common object to satisfy all our hunger—more than enough. I never leave the curve which limits the tops of the trees round that field without feeling that there is in it something which I cannot exhaust."

His delight in Spenser's 'Faerie Queene' shows, however, that he did not inordinately relish the idea of thrift or frugality in the vehicle communicating beauty, and he was too much a man to esteem mere coldness in the recipient. On the contrary, among his latest aphorisms we find the following:—

"When a man grows old, wisdom will not keep him alive. But emotion will preserve him. He should be careful to feed passion."

The few stories in this volume show his power of conveying the appeal of love misunderstood or in danger of misunderstanding, and the pathos of that which is misrepresented by its visible part. Thus a queer little fantasy of life in a two-dimensional world is almost tear-provoking, because the novelist is so independent of carnal conventions that the insolidity and uncubicality of his unappreciated heroine do not seem to subtract from her womanliness. Another example of his power of disclosing the inner beauty of a loving woman is the exquisitely conceived story 'A Man's Friend,' where a husband, irritated by his wife's perplexity over a difficult passage in Shelley, is led by a celibate whose singleness is a pious martyrdom to look at her when she is asleep. Shelley is by her side, as an indomitable examinee might have his algebra; but the husband reads the living poem instead of the written one, and, being moved to kiss her, gains a memory which sheds a comforting ray on his widowhood.

Thorough in his reading, Mark Rutherford was often a valuable critic. We fancy that his admiring tribute to the Rev. Caleb Morris, whose eloquence he rates higher than Bright's or Gladstone's, will be substantially new to many of his readers. "I learnt from Caleb Morris what a student is apt to disbelieve, that books cannot supply the place of the public speaker." His praise of George Eliot, whom he knew when she was John Chapman's sub-editor, is full of eloquent sincerity.

The last printed note of the co-translator of Spinoza's 'Ethic' on that philosopher is of interest. The critic asserts that Spinoza "saw further than any man I know, but he cannot say distinctly what he sees. He was hampered by terminology borrowed from Descartes and others." Wordsworth, as a former of important thoughts or points of view, is put before the "miscellaneous" Shakespeare. A passage in 'The Writer's Prayer' by Bacon is ridiculously overrated as "perhaps the highest point the English language has reached"; and we think that, under pressure of piety, even the sincerity of Mark Rutherford at times

became unconsciously indolent, so that notes of admiration dropped unreasonably from his pen. This is not to say that there are not excellent things in his Biblical criticism—for instance, his reproach against Ezra, the recorder of wholesale ruptures of marriages: "Had you not a tear to spare for one of those women? Not a woman speaks." His note on the irrelevance and desirability of the dog in the Apocryphal book of Tobit is another example of his liveliness in such commentary.

If one had to define Mark Rutherford in two words, they would be these: "moral realist"; and, since he confesses that he "cannot rid himself of what seems . . . an instinct that wrongdoing demands a penalty," it is not too much to say that his righteous narrowness was not free from morbidity. It is pleasant, therefore, to know that he not only saw but also studied phenomena which suggest to the mind a wealth that has no need of the "uttermost farthing" exacted by scrupulous justice; and one would gladly excuse him for any vanity implied in his belief that not fifty people in England had seen the planet Mercury as often as he. Moved by a sunset, he asserts that "all preceding days and years had been a preparation for it"; and we are reminded of Oscar Wilde's thought "of all the suns that go to make one speedwell blue." At this point it is not inapt to observe Mark Rutherford's confession that he always had a "sense of insincerity" when he tried to speak on solemn subjects.

To those in conflict with his philosophy and teaching this admission may be welcome; it is an acknowledgment of something disturbing even to the certainty of mathematical beliefs—infinity, the eternal cause of doubt and hope. Mark Rutherford, as a maker of fiction sheltered by art, could speak with the accent of certainty without the private bane of insincerity; but we surmise that when, without the mask of art, he spoke of high spiritual questions, the sense of something final and precise to be said deserted him, while infinity became uncomfortably self-evident. The fact is that in art a man may successfully be half-a-dozen different varieties of sage; outside art the part of the sage is as difficult to fill without occasional insincerity as that of a professional clairvoyant.

In conclusion, we think that this little book conveys the qualities of Mark Rutherford's mind about as well as any of his works. He was not an artist for art's sake, and one of his shrewdest criticisms is levelled at an accomplished versifier who, being shocked at suffering, reproduces "the shock and nothing more." He holds obstinately in these last pages an idea of art as "help" and wisdom, and he stoutly defends his favourite, George Eliot, against those who are fatigued by her habit of mixing up philosophy with fiction. Coincidence decreed that the day of her death should be an anniversary of his birthday, and there was a spiritual likeness between the two thinkers.

The Long Retreat. By Arnold F. Graves. (John Murray, 1s. net.)

MR. GRAVES has tried a new medium for expression of the spirit of our army in the retreat from Mons; he calls it "doggerel," but the effect is analogous to that of the soldiers' letters reviewed in these columns some months ago—vivid, convincing, genuine above many professional efforts. He has to a great extent caught the trick—evident and frequent in those letters—of hitting off a situation or impression by some lowly but striking image. Of a bayonet charge he says,

Lord, it was fun!
'Twas just like tossing cocks of hay—
You bet I earned my bob that day.

The hero who succeeded in blowing up a bridge under terrific fire was

Cute as a pet fox,
He didn't step out of his box.

They shaved his chin,
They drew a tooth, they singed his hair,
They cut his nails, Gawdstrewnth, I swear.

As for the frequent interruptions to meals—

Regular, as I'm a sinner,
Those bloody Ewelams hove in sight
And spoiled a healthy appetite.

"Ewelams," if meant for Uhlans, is a characteristic transliteration, but it suggests aptly and curiously Kirke's Lambs of evil fame.

The sketch of German *versus* English racial characteristics at the beginning is admirably terse and clear, as are the verses about Belgium and her great part in the struggle, and the book is an ample response—which will surely be confirmed by every soldier who returns from Flanders—to any who may say that the merits or sufferings of our Allies do not justify the expenditure of a single British life. Such statements—we have seen them in print—deserve refutation (if not retribution), and they receive it yet again on another page of '*The Long Retreat*'. 'Back, still back,' is a fine description of the flight of the inhabitants of the ravaged districts of Northern France:—

Their sad eyes fixed upon the ground—
The tramp of feet the only sound—
And not because of their own loss,
But fear that France would get a toss.

Followed as it is by the account of the charge of the Greys and the Black Watch, it gives a real picture of facts which may well achieve a more telling effect than all the toil of the imaginative expert. Fact is not only stranger, but also far stronger than fiction in these days.

Of the other pieces the best and most trenchant is 'Right or Wrong.' The 'Recruiting Song' is good, and one stanza hits off what may happen to those who hang back when they should come forward—

By German sergeants you'll be led,
And won't they give you stings!
On German sausage you'll be fed,
And speak the German lingo.

The experiment is a decided success.

The Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485. By Charles Gross. Revised Edition. (Longmans & Co., 1l. 4s. net.)

THERE could be no better memorial to the late Prof. Charles Gross than this new edition of the work which typifies his special service to the study of English history. He will be remembered as a brilliant original worker on his own account, but in particular as the inspiring genius of the many distinguished scholars whom America has since sent to cultivate the field of English mediæval history. The new edition is about 200 pages longer than that published in 1900, and carries the bibliography down to 1910, a year after the date of the author's death, December 3rd, 1909. The editors have wisely extended the scope of the work so as to bring it up to date in the case of continuing series and of works of special importance. Dr. Gross's original reference-numbers are retained, and the general arrangement has been modified only by the rearrangement under counties of the section on Local Records, and by the addition of a sub-section dealing with works on Celtic Philology. This pious conservatism is particularly grateful to those who have learnt to use and love the original edition. The volumes issued since 1900 are indicated by sub-numbers, as are a few works which had been omitted from the old edition. The progress of learning in ten years may be estimated by a comparison of the bulk of the several sections of the two editions. As might be expected, the additions are largest in the sections devoted to "General Authorities" (including auxiliary studies), and Modern Writers on the Post-Conquest Periods. In these cases the new matter amounts to about a third of the old. It must be remembered, however, that continuations of series and other books not involving new entries do not swell the bibliography in proportion to their own bulk.

This edition, like its predecessor, includes some works still in preparation at the time of going to press; one at least of these was so described in 1900, a sad example of *ars longa*. The introductory paragraphs to the several sections have been carefully revised, but more might have been done, especially in the sections upon administrative records. Thus the account of the Receipt and Issue Rolls is not quite accurate, the so-called Auditors' series being now known to have no real existence, but to have arisen from an accidental disarrangement of the original triplicate series, belonging respectively to the Treasurer and the two Chamberlains. The description of 'Foreign Accounts' is also not so clear as it should be, since it might be inferred that they were limited to Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts. Under Army and Navy there should have been a reference to Morris's 'Welsh Wars,' which is duly noted in another connexion. Room should also have been found for the article on Records in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' and for

Mr. G. F. Hill's article on Arabic Numerals in *Archæologia*. An article in the same periodical on Exchequer Tallies, though after date, is worth including. Nor should the account of the "Barons' Letter" in *The Ancestor* have been omitted. There are other minor slips, such as the statement that the Canterbury and York Society's edition of Archbishop Peckham's register will be complete; it is, in fact, complementary to the Rolls Series volumes.

It would be easy to extend such detailed criticism, but the really important fact is that this new edition is indispensable to historical workers, and a worthy memorial to a great scholar.

Russia and the Great War. By Gregor Alexinsky. Translated by Bernard Miall. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

To the outside student of Russian affairs there is always something incomprehensible in the idea which appears to underlie the whole political thought of the country, namely, that democracy and the Orthodox Church are incompatible and cannot exist side by side. Virtually every modern Russian writer takes this view for granted, and in this respect the foreigner is generally apt to follow tamely the example set him, and to attack one body of theory at the expense of the other. Mr. Gregor Alexinsky, a Socialist member of the first Duma, is naturally on the democratic side. This leads him to make the suggestion that a popular Russian Government, in order to raise revenue, would "have confiscated the useless properties and funds of convents and churches," and to state that, "if the Orthodox Russian Church has been able to do without St. Sophia for so many centuries, it can do without it in the future." These sentiments are sufficient to induce any Orthodox Russian to disown Mr. Alexinsky as a representative speaker, for St. Sophia is regarded by the vast majority of his countrymen in exactly that spirit which carried the Crusaders towards the Holy Sepulchre. Fortunately for ourselves, we are not bound to adhere to the conventional ideology (to use a favourite word of the present author), and can criticize the book without the biased treatment which it is certain to receive in any quarter of the country chiefly concerned.

Mr. Alexinsky makes a strong point of the connexion between German influence and political reaction in Russia. This is no new thesis, but in 'Russia and the Great War,' it is expanded beyond its usual conclusions. The leading politicians of the Extreme Right, Mr. Alexinsky shows, looked to the German monarchy to support their own ideals, and, before the outbreak of war, deplored the alliance with "impious and republican France" and "perfidious and Free-Masonic England." Even after August, 1914, the same persons lamented the association of their country with its Western Allies, and did not immediately realize the danger from Germany. In

the principal Russian towns a very large proportion of the inhabitants bear German names, and accusations of disloyalty are tolerably frequent, and are not, apparently, confined to the members of any one political party. We believe, however, that Mr. Alexinsky has proved his case.

An illuminating side-light is given upon the Ukrainian question. The Little Russians (Ruthenians, or Ukrainians), numbering about 28,000,000 in Russia, and nearly 5,000,000 in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, have dreams of forming some day an independent state, with Kiev as its capital and geographical centre, and the northern shores of the Black Sea as its southern limit. This aspiration has been fostered by the Austrian Government, which saw in it a force tending to weaken the power of Russia. The Russian Government retaliated by conducting a Russophile campaign in Galicia before the war. Mr. Alexinsky tells us that Austria attempted to gain the support of the Ukrainian Socialists by endowing two bogus Ukrainian Socialist parties, one working from Vienna, the other from Constantinople. The members appear in both cases to have been mainly retired policemen!

The volume contains innumerable other instances of Russia's strength and weakness, and is without doubt the most valuable study of the country's political problems that has appeared since the beginning of the war.

The Literary Man's New Testament. By W. L. Courtney. (Chapman & Hall, 10s. 6d. net.)

ONE wonders what the difference is between the literary man's New Testament and that of any other Englishman, and rash hopes of novelty are begotten as one takes up this book. But these soon come to an untimely end. Dr. Courtney has not followed various scholars in offering a new translation, nor has he given us select passages that have an appeal to literary men, nor has he even exercised the functions of a censor by alterations and excisions. His text is the version of King James's day, authorized and unexpurgated. It is questionable whether any reasons can sufficiently justify such a reprint when one can have it in many cheaper and more normal forms, but the editor has one argument to offer for his apparent daring—his New Testament has its various writings arranged in their chronological order. This task has already been done more than once. Fourteen years ago Dr. Moffatt made a similar attempt in his 'Historical New Testament,' a book for scholars; and some years later, in "Everyman's Library," Dr. T. M. Lindsay published the 1611 edition with a few slight changes in the hope of interesting general readers in the proper sequence of New Testament books.

There is this to be said for Dr. Courtney, however, that there is no agreed chronology, and it is interesting to notice his theories and divergences. He has made his work harder, if not impossible, by his

methodical arrangement of the New Testament in three parts—(1) the Epistles; (2) the Synoptic Gospels and Acts; and (3) the Johannine Writings. This classification permits him to prefix to each part some historical notes and illuminative remarks which are worthy of careful regard; but it means that to some extent he has given up his ideal of exact chronological order, for one must not presuppose that the New Testament writings came out in such series—they did not. Indeed, Dr. Courtney's arrangement can only be accepted generally and with reservations. Like many others, he supposes an early date for the Epistle of St. James, but he will not meet with wide assent in placing it first. It can hardly be put earlier than the Epistle to the Romans. Dr. Lindsay followed a more usual practice in giving the Thessalonian letters pride of place. The much-discussed Galatian Epistle is probably in a safe position between 2 Corinthians and Romans; but Hebrews is certainly too early, for in all probability its date was after the death of St. Paul. Jude and 2 Peter are rightly set at the end of the Epistles, but they should have been put after the Synoptic Gospels. Dr. Courtney has a page of Chronology, and disarms criticism by calling his dates "problematical." It may be worth mentioning, however, that in his opinion St. Paul's conversion was in the year 33. Much depends on this date, and he has the authority of Sir W. M. Ramsay on his side. Prof. Harnack would place it almost as early as the Crucifixion, but the reviewer prefers Mr. C. H. Turner's reasoned view that it was in 35-6.

Dr. Courtney adds 43 pages of Introduction to this edition, and in these he discusses such problems as the New Testament and Modern Criticism, the Growth of a Creed, the Messiah of Eschatology, the Gospel according to Paul, and Paul the Hellenist. He has kept in view, he tells us, the needs of "a class of readers who are mainly interested in the literary and historical aspects of the Scriptures," for with purely theological questions he is not much concerned. But there is ample evidence that he knows the present state of New Testament criticism, and has made himself fit to discuss the views of Weiss and Schweitzer on eschatological conceptions, and the opinions of those who in season and out of season exaggerate the influence of mystery-religions on the Pauline theology. He is acute enough to see that the undue emphasis of St. Paul's dependence on Hellenic and Oriental cults leads on to the theories of Sir James Frazer and Mr. J. M. Robertson.

The position adopted is that of a critic alert and fair-minded, and is illustrated in these words:—

"We gain a great deal more by regarding Christianity as one amongst several religions, and discussing how courageously it protected itself against corrupting superstitions surrounding it, than we ever could have derived from the arid criticisms of the Tübingen School or the presuppositions and deductions of the school of verbal inspiration."

THE RELIGIOUS QUEST OF INDIA.

"THE variant forms of religious life in India"—such is the subject of what promises to be an interesting and valuable series of volumes. The University of Oxford may well, in time to come, be proud that, while the great war was raging, her presses were issuing to a world preoccupied with the mortal struggle against German ambitions this scholarly and kindly study of Indian attempts to attain to the eternal verities. It is well to be reminded that the evolution of human thought and sentiment goes on through the ruin and sorrow wrought by war. It is even better that Englishmen should recognize that British rule in India has educated not only our Indian fellow-subjects, but also ourselves. The series entitled "The Religious Quest of India" will endeavour, we are told, to look at Indian religious speculation from two points of view. It will aim, first and chiefly, at a scientific and dispassionate survey of its subject. It will shun, so far as human effort may, the inevitable tendency to prejudice and passion. But, secondly, it will frankly admit that, since the writers it employs are not only Christians, but also for the most part engaged in Christian propaganda in India, they will necessarily "set each form of Indian religion by the side of Christianity in such a way that the relationship may stand out clear." That is inevitable, and by no means an occasion of fault-finding. When Sir Rabindranath Tagore wrote his 'Sādhana'; when Bankim Chandra Chatterjee turned from romance to compile his eloquent 'Krisna-charitra'; when Chandranath Vasu, most amiable and tolerant of Hindus, strove to explain the faith of Bengal in his admirable 'Hindutva,' they were compelled—and no one dreams of blaming them—to take the Hindu view; to assume that, if a comparison be made between Hindu and Christian philosophy and religion, the former will turn the scales, will weigh more in an impartial judgment. What is worthy of remark in recent comparisons of this kind is a notable increase in the self-confidence and courage of Hindu apologists, a marked and kindly deference on the part of Christians who have made the study of Hindu theology and practice the business of their lives. The Christian missionary, for one thing, has to account for the fact that, while his preaching is successful among the semi-savage animistic folk of India, it has little effect on the learned and refined classes of Indian society. He was bound, sooner or later, to make a respectful and serious study of the institutions, the beliefs, the theories, which have withstood the disintegrating effect of contact with the West.

Indian Theism from the Vedic to the Muhammadan Period. By Nicol Macneicol. "The Religious Quest of India." (Milford, 6s. net.)

The Heart of Jainism. By Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson. With an Introduction by the Rev. G. P. Taylor, D.D. (Same series and publisher, 7s. 6d. net.)

Study conducted in this spirit cannot but work in the direction of candour, courage, and clarity. At first sight, the vast mass of Hindu scripture, the extraordinary diversity of Hindu sects, the seeming elusiveness of Hindu ideals—all these tend to intimidate the inquirer. But for many years past the cardinal tenets of Hinduism have passed through the minds of Europeans, and in the process have been classified, co-ordinated, comprehended, not without remarkable results in India itself. If Hindu scholars and theoricians cannot always give a hearty consent to the conclusions of Christian students of their beliefs, they are nevertheless fired by Western example, and are at last able to see Hinduism steadily and see it whole. Hindus and Christians alike can cheerfully use one another's labours, critically, of course, and with inevitable reserves, but with a due sense that, if methods and prejudices differ, a common aim, a common love of truth, animates them all. We may hope that this series, admirably planned and, so far, adequately carried out, will be received with grateful acclamation in India as well as in Europe and America.

In the West it should be of use to those pious souls who are puzzled by the slow progress of missionary work, by its seemingly odd result, not in conversion, but in the birth of the modern theistic sects and churches. They may come, however reluctantly, to the conclusion that our own "variant forms of religious life" present Christian endeavour and beliefs in a guise that is still unattractive to the Indian mind and conscience. Meanwhile, each affects the other in ways not wholly comprehended at the moment; the two civilizations slowly grow together and alter one another. We may hope and believe, with the authors and editors of this series, that the final outcome will be the triumph of Christianity in East and West alike. But, before that end is attained, the concessions that will have been made will not all be on one side. As in war, so in religion, there are organizations that yield to the enemy without a struggle and are easily assimilated. So is it with the jungle converts of India, but there are others that offer a desperate and gallant resistance.

Another sort of reader may be glad of the help this series is destined to supply. In America, even more than in Europe, there is a class of men, and more often women, who seek some fresh outlet for their religious impulses. They strive to find it in neo-Buddhism, in a mild flirtation with the less crude aspects of Tantric ideas, in Yoga (a word they often hideously mispronounce), or in some form of quasi-Hindu theosophy. For these people it is difficult to feel the toleration we willingly extend to the Hindus who, consciously or subconsciously, are reshaping their ancient inheritance of belief and practice, and in their new self-confidence are even preaching their amended creed in the West. Discontent with modern Christianity may or may not be justified, but the true way to help

our Indian fellow-subjects in their endeavours to make Hinduism a religion on an ethical and moral equality with Western theology is not to run after this or that somewhat pathetic compromise with European ideals of conduct and conscience. Some such persons go so far as to point out that, while Western civilization has resulted in the horror of internecine war, Hindu India and Buddhist Burma and Ceylon present a picture of profound peace. They forget the lesson of history—that Indian peace is in fact a present from Western civilization. To those who are tempted to despair of Western institutions, Dr. Macnicol's volume on the struggle of the idea of God to establish itself in Indian minds during the last 2,500 years or so should be of great interest.

Dr. Macnicol (his book was originally a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Letters) has packed much matter into little space. But he is neither superficial nor dry. Enthusiasm for his subject and ripe knowledge, not only of Indian books, but also of Indian men, have coloured his style, and his tale of the varying fortunes of the theistic idea in India has a strong human interest. He could not have written so well, with such contagious sympathy and comprehension, unless he knew and loved his Indian friends. He apologizes for the fact that, owing to its recent appearance in print, he could not make a fuller use of Sir Ram Gopal Bhandarkar's admirable "Vaisnavism, Saivism, and Minor Religious Systems." Dr. Macnicol's choice of authorities is interesting and suggestive. We may be glad at the present time that he has no exaggerated respect for German Indianists, and acknowledges his debt to the wit and wisdom of Prof. L. de la Vallée Poussin of Ghent. It is pleasant, too, to find that, though he is a Bombay man, he is aware of what is being done in Bengal, and freely uses the indefatigable labours of that modest Bengali scholar, Rai Sahib Dinesh Chandra Sen.

Dr. Macnicol's admirable summary of the age-long struggle between Pantheism and Monotheism in India comes at an opportune time. Here we may find help in his frankly pragmatist attitude towards the common problems of East and West. He has wisely excluded from his survey the modern sects, obviously a result of contact with, and, in part, a revolt from, Christian teaching. We cannot discuss these with profit till we know the whole system of speculation of which they are the latest outcome. No man knows all India well, much less does any man know all Hinduism. But Dr. Macnicol gives us a vivid bird's-eye view of the whole, with an impartiality which is none the less kindly and fraternal because he does not disguise the fact that for him the ultimate goal of all religious speculation must be some form of Christian theism. He can write with appreciation of the Vedic worship of Varuna, which just failed to produce similar results to the early Jewish cult of a tribal Jehovah. He can see the charm as well as the risks

of the passionate devotion to *avatars* and *gurus*. He can even tell us with just discrimination of the more hopeful features of the Saiva *bhakti*, the adoration of the aboriginal Siva, cause of bloody and licentious superstitions, it is true, but also a source in certain minds of noble and consoling beliefs.

He has steered his course smoothly and discreetly between denunciation of errors from which even Christian doctrine and practice are not wholly exempt and a loose complacency. He can combine piety, toleration, and criticism. Let us hope that his charm of style and clearness of exposition may find him many readers in India.

Mrs. Stevenson's monograph on the religion of the Jains is a more than worthy successor to Dr. Macnicol's attempt to analyze the fortunes of Theism in the long history of Hindu evolution. It is a study of a kind much needed, being not merely an examination of documentary evidences, but also a sincerely sympathetic and careful description of Jain belief and practice at the present day. If in point of numbers the Jains form but a small fraction of the Indian millions, in social influence they may fairly rank with the Parsis, since they include some of the richest and most successful bankers and financiers in India. Time was when they financed British armies in the field. To this day the tea estates of Bengal and Assam would find it difficult to dispense with the banking facilities which Marwari merchants supply. Worldly-wise they are, shrewd, kindly, critical; yet they maintain monasteries of ascetics just as the founders of their faith did five hundred years before Christ. The rival reform of Buddha has died out in India itself, but the followers of Mahavira cling imperturbably to their inherited theory of existence, and find a sense of mutual support in the quest of peace.

Mrs. Stevenson suggests that "one of the easiest approaches to the study of the boundless creed of Hinduism would be through the study of its more clearly defined and less nebulous offspring, Jainism." Her own example shows that, for those who have the privilege of living even for a few years in India, the most natural and hopeful plan is to make a friendly yet impartial study of the local beliefs, whatever they may be. Not all of us are capable of learning so wisely and well from Indian friends as Mrs. Stevenson has proved herself to be. But, in a time when we get too many little books dealing with Hinduism at large, it is well to be reminded that such works are even less valuable than vague disquisitions dealing with the doctrines and practice of all the Christian Churches. Therefore, for those whose knowledge of India is book-knowledge, such a work as this on the Jains is invaluable. We are apt to imagine that the semi-Christian Theism of the modern Samajes and churches represents the Hinduism of our own day, or at least the beliefs of educated India; which is as if we were to take

High Church Anglican theology as a fair criterion of the religious speculation of Europe. By the side of modern simplifications of Hindu ingenuity survive ancient rules and doctrines, and one of the most interesting of these is the religion of the Jains. Of this religion Mrs. Stevenson has given us an account which has all the fascination of a description at first hand of a living faith. Dr. G. P. Taylor, who has written an *Introduction to the book*, has a right to "bespeak for it a hearty welcome from all who delight in fine scholarship and literary grace."

One of the chief difficulties in the way of study of foreign religions is the precise interpretation to be attached to technical terms. These, in the case of the Jain religion, are borrowed from Hinduism, and their use by Jains is singularly illuminating when interpreted by one who, like Mrs. Stevenson, has worked with learned pandits, with nuns, with priests in beautiful Jain temples, with wandering monks, with schoolboys and students, with "grave Jaina merchants and their delightful wives." The result is a book which carries erudition not as a load, but as an ornament. Readers may get pleasure as well as profit, for Mrs. Stevenson writes with skill and ease, with an exhilarating sense of the romance and, if we may say it without irreverence, of the humour of the deeply interesting tale she has to tell.

This series of "The Religious Quest of India" has made a brave and promising beginning. The announcement of coming volumes whets our appetite for good things to come not less substantial and nourishing than the two dishes already set before us. No pious Indian will resent this culinary comparison. The Indian mind lacks our instinct for classification, our easy partition of the facts of life into things secular and religious. There the pantheistic impulse triumphs. But the conquest is often a matter of logic rather than sentiment, and in India, as in the West, the impression grows that religion has a sphere other than those of philosophy and science, that the mystic's naive adoration of love, personal and absolute, must be taken into account as well as subconscious intuitions and deliberate and conscious reasoning. Mrs. Stevenson's account of the birth and growth of the Jain faith is full of the deepest human interest. It is also a work of real learning, illuminated by personal contact with those to whom the Jain faith is still a source of living waters, an inspiration and a guide in the puzzling road through mortal existence.

Outlines of International Law. By Charles H. Stockton. (Allen & Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE literature of International Law, like that of the English Constitution, is immense, and shows no sign of diminishing. That is a natural and healthy condition of affairs in the case of a subject which is itself in a condition of continuous evolution; but the treatises are already so numerous

and of such admitted excellence that one naturally asks, in the case of an addition to the number, what reason it has to justify its existence. In this instance we think that the reasons are ample. In the first place it is a handy and cheap work—in one volume—while most of its rivals are bulky tomes of at least two volumes. In the second place it is American, and Hershey's 'Essentials' is, we believe, the only comprehensive American work that has been written since the second Hague Conference and the Declaration of London. In the third place it is written by an admiral, and not by a lawyer. The author's qualifications are indeed ample, as, apart from anything else, he wrote the 'United States Naval Manual of International Law,' and was the senior United States delegate at the London Naval Conference in 1908-9.

Of the work itself we may say generally that it covers the whole subject, is well arranged and clearly written, and is eminently "safe" in its views. It would have been quite impossible in a manual of this size to attempt any detailed discussion of the numerous controversial questions, and the author has wisely not made any such attempt, but has been content to indicate the subjects upon which controversy exists, and to state the view that seems to him to be the most acceptable. He has, however, added a very interesting, though quite brief, chapter at the end upon the chief unsettled questions in maritime warfare. The book was obviously completed before the present war, and except in the Preface makes no reference to it at all. The time has not yet arrived for any such discussion to have more than a temporary value, because, whatever else may happen, the whole structure of International Law cannot fail to be profoundly affected by any peace that may be made. The Entente Powers are fighting before all else for the very existence of the public law of Europe and the world at large. Admiral Stockton is eminently practical in his aims, and no reference is made to the extraordinary German theory of International Law which most people regarded before last August as a harmless aberration of certain professors.

We may add one or two points of detail. The historical chapters are short and not altogether satisfactory. A list of historical works is given without any attempt to weigh their value, and some of those mentioned were never worth much and are now hopelessly out of date. For instance, Dr. Phillipson's 'International Law and Custom of Ancient Greece and Rome' is referred to in the list of authorities, though the title is incorrectly quoted, but not at all in the chapter itself; and 'The Great Jurists of the World' is not mentioned. Again, in reading the chapter on 'Nationality' the uninitiated would never realize that the alternative tests of nationality and domicile form the basis of a capital distinction between the Anglo-American and the Continental schools of jurists. The matter is referred to in a later place, but we think

that its importance should be more emphasized.

On States as the subjects of International Law, and the position of Protectorates, Spheres of Influence, Chartered Companies, and so forth, Westlake's 'International Law' is referred to, but one of the best expositions of the subject is contained in Westlake's earlier work—the 'Chapters.' It is satisfactory to find that the author, like most recent American authorities, is of opinion that the United States should no longer delay its formal adherence to the Declaration of Paris. Upon the subjects with which it deals the author follows the Declaration of London very closely. There is no doubt of its importance, but on the controversial points it was a compromise between the views of the two great schools, and, until it has been ratified by England as the chief maritime power, it cannot claim universal authority.

The Appendixes give in an accessible form the texts of some recent documents of importance, such as the Hague Conventions and the Declaration of London.

SOME MODERN VERSE.

Of the five books of verse before us we may take together the three first mentioned in the list below. They are all, not solely but predominantly, about love, and all by women. The formula concealed beneath most of the love-poetry by men might be expressed as: Two halves make a whole. The formula which makes the corresponding groundwork of women's love-poetry would seem rather to be: One and one make two. This latter admits far more readily than the other intrusions of pity and of quasi-maternal criticism, as well as resistance and reproach. All these, in different measures, and with wide differences of outlook and method, we find exemplified in these collections.

The most accomplished verse-writer of the three is Miss Marguerite Radclyffe-Hall. The fifty-three short lyrics which compose 'The Forgotten Island' are all unrhymed; and, despite the enhanced feeling for technique which has grown up among us since the practice of rhymeless verse has become more frequent, it is still no small praise to say that the greater proportion of these pieces may be called successful. Spontaneous they are not: exotic rather, betraying a derivation from more than one source—Greek for the most part, we suspect, and Far Eastern. But none the less they are the work of an artist, and of one who, if her method is eclectic, infuses it with a certain originality of thought, and touches the bright

The Forgotten Island. By Marguerite Radclyffe-Hall. (Chapman & Hall, 2s. 6d. net.)

The Contemplative Quarry. By Anna Wickham. (Poetry Bookshop, 6d. net.)

Songs to save a Soul. By Irene Rutherford Macleod. (Chatto & Windus, 2s. 6d. net.)

Songs. By Edward Shanks. (Poetry Bookshop, 6d. net.)

The Common Day. By Stephen Southwold. (Allen & Unwin, 3s. 6d. net.)

things she culls, and weaves together to make a piece, with a charming distant sedateness. Moreover, the imagery drawn from nature on which she chiefly relies has the somewhat rare merit of being constructively, as well as decoratively, one with the whole poem. We marked eight or nine of the numbers as particularly good, and choose the following to quote chiefly because it is short :

The hawk has slain the young of the swallow,
And all day long the desolate mother
Circles above the nest where they are not.

The sun has burnt the life from the blossom,
And all day long the lonely wind wanders
Seeking to find the flower that is not.

Thine eyes have torn the joy from my being,
And all day long the soul of me hovers
Over the thoughts of the gladness that is not!

As in these lines, so almost throughout, the "other one" has proved somewhat unsatisfactory. In 'The Contemplative Quarry' we behold him through the eyes of the severer feminist. He is given the air of an antagonist, and his merit is to show himself a worthy one. In fact, in Anna Wickham's poem called 'The Marriage' we see the two actually come to blows. An extract or two from this may show as well as anything else the writer's qualities—a certain rather rough vigour, wisdom and humour of a sardonic sort, much joy in feeling unconventionally, and a helplessly slapdash way with metaphors :

What a fight!
Thank God that I was strong as you,
And you, though not my master, were my match.
How we panted; we grew dizzy with rage.
We forgot everything but the fight and the love
of the caskets.

These we called by great names:
Personality, Liberty, Individuality.

But the fight ended.
For both was victory;
For both there was defeat,
Through blood we saw the caskets on the floor.
Our jewels were revealed:
An ugly toad in mine,
While yours was filled with most contemptible
small snakes.
One held my vanity, the other held your sloth.]

The rhymed verses, as such, are on the whole better than the unrhymed. If they include such a shining example of fatuousness as

I have no physical need of a chair,

there is also among them a curiously melodious set of words for music, beginning :

I will pluck from my tree a cherry-blossom wand
And carry it in my merciless hand.

'Songs to save a Soul,' unlike the verses we have been considering, has the charm of spontaneity, and also the weakness that comes from facility. The title half betrays its main fault—the crudeness that, in writing, is so often characteristic of self-pity. It takes a great genius to produce anything convincing and artistically sound out of the sufferings of unsatisfied or over-satisfied egoism as such—genius tempered, too, by a dash of that quality which we understand is just now out of fashion, a sense of humour. The best of these poems are certainly those about the lover, who is here by no means so relentlessly treated

as we have seen him. On the contrary, he comes in for half-maternal compassionate kindness, for an admiring camaraderie—once or twice for a highly self-conscious submission. More than once, on this theme, the true lyrical ring is attained, and with it inner clearness, strength, and coherence, which are lacking in the treatment of most of the other ideas.

Mr. Edward Shanks's 'Songs' have grace, skill, and the merits that come of deliberateness. They are chiefly essays in various methods upon one or two themes—that which recurs most often being a simple idyll of lovers resting together in the grass on a spring day. Where the singer attempts to philosophize he becomes chilly and rhetorical, as in the 'Elegiacs'; but where he restricts himself to the surface aspect of the situation he is almost always happy. It is worth mentioning that, if he does not rise to memorable heights of poetry, he everywhere keeps clear of prose.

This last point of praise cannot well be made in the case of Mr. Stephen Southwold's 'The Common Day.' Despite the fact that all the "properties" belonging to the gentlest poetry are here assembled—despite an abundant vocabulary, and real delicacy and elevation of thought—most of these pages lack that indefinable, unmistakable something which transforms rhymed or measured prose into poetry. We should be inclined to advise Mr. Southwold to eschew the sonnet, and to cut down most of what he writes by about a third. There are several notions here—'The Three Immortals,' for instance, and 'The Gifts'—which would have been striking worked into a quatrain, or into a scheme of six or eight lines, but drag hopelessly into dullness in a wordy length of five stanzas. From one poem to another there are wearisome repetitions of imagery and idea; and in these, too, echoes, tolerably distinct, of the voices of other poets.

Her hair was golden, like ripe corn,

is no doubt only a chance resemblance, not a reminiscence, but it runs unfortunately close. Characteristic words and phrases recall Francis Thompson somewhat too frequently and too vividly, yet we must admit that the poem which appears as the frankest imitation of his manner is also one of the most attractive in the book. 'To a Dog in the Battersea Home' is its unlikely heading—a charming piece of verse. The poems to or about children are among the most pleasing. One of the titles—'To a Mad Child'—raises startled expectation, but, alas! the verses form a heavyish sonnet.

We gather that Mr. Southwold is young. We hope he may presently disengage himself from the cumbers of words and jejune conventions under which we see him here for the most part labouring; we should expect him then to display a talent for writing, not perhaps massive, but real, nevertheless, and welcome.

Collection Historique des Grands Philosophes.—La Notion du Nécessaire chez Aristote et chez ses Prédecesseurs. 6fr.—*Étude Critique du Dialogue Pseudo-Platonicien, L'Axioclos sur la Mort et sur l'Immortalité de l'Âme.* 4fr. Par Jacques Chevalier. (Paris, Alcan.)

THE first of these books is one of those extremely interesting studies of the Greek philosophy which attempt to discover a guiding principle and the nature of the problem rather than to discuss actual doctrines and trace out their origin in an archaeological spirit. It is, therefore, a modern presentation of the ancient problem, and with a particularly modern application. The book is dedicated to M. Henri Bergson, and it is not difficult to discover that it is his teaching which has inspired this study. In his presidential address to the Society for Psychological Research M. Bergson said :

"Precision, exactness, anxiety for proof, the habit of distinguishing between what is simply possible or probable and what is certain, are not qualities natural to intelligence. Humanity did without them for a very long time; they would perhaps never have appeared in the world at all had there not existed formerly a small people in a corner of Greece for whom *nearly so* was not enough, and who invented precision."

But while M. Bergson fully recognizes the immense service of the ancient thinkers, the great burden of his own philosophy is to point out the heavy price we have had to pay for it in the intellectual bent which has imposed mathematical form on all our science.

Greek speculation, Prof. Chevalier tells us in 'La Notion du Nécessaire chez Aristote' has never admitted that reality could overflow intellect, still less that it could transcend it. For the Greeks, knowledge was the measure of being; the real was the intelligible. To be non-intelligible was to be non-existent, or at least to come short of existence. Aristotle's problem, therefore, was to reconcile two theses, apparently contradictory: one, that knowledge is only of what is general or universal, and the other, that the only self-existing reality is the individual. The reconciliation, it seemed, must be sought in the notion of the necessary, the true object of science. The universal has value only as it indicates the necessary, only so far as it reveals an inherent causal connexion. Hence the whole question is to know in what degree the individual can be conceived as necessary, that is, as object of science, and in what manner the contingency which characterizes individual beings can be reduced to the forms of logical thought.

Such was the central problem of Greek speculation, but it has more than historical interest. It is always with us, for is not the essential task of the philosopher to define the relation of thought to reality, the connexion of the logical order which our thinking supposes with the contingent order which governs individual things? The problem, too, is posed for us to-day in the same terms as those in which the Greeks posed it. The intellect is still for

us, as it was for them, the logical, conceptualizing intellect, the faculty of thinking the necessary and the universal.

The book falls into two parts, the first dealing with Aristotle's predecessors and with the principle underlying his criticism of their doctrines. The second part deals with the development of the Aristotelian problem itself, and shows how the logical problem led to the metaphysical problem, and ended for Aristotle in the concept of a closed system of thought which embraces the universe. From the standpoint of knowledge the solution took the form of a panlogism; from the standpoint of reality, of a pantheism. There is but one true individuality, God. What was lacking altogether to the ancient view was the idea of a God who creates.

Prof. Chevalier writes easily and in a lucid manner. His book contains abundant notes and references, and three lengthy appendixes, so arranged that they do not interfere with the straightforward progress of the main argument. It is also a critical study of ancient philosophy, but of an altogether different kind. Its interest is historical. Axiochus is a person referred to in Plato's 'Euthydemus' as father of Clinias, the interlocutor in the dialogue. In the 'Axiochus' the young Clinias brings Socrates to discourse with his dying father on death and immortality. Neither text nor translation is given, but only a brief analysis of the dialogue. The work itself appears to possess no value, either literary or philosophical, and it has never in ancient or mediæval or modern times been accepted as a work of Plato. Yet Prof. Chevalier in this study seems anxious to destroy in advance, by an elaborate and scholarly dissertation on the ideas and language of the 'Axiochus,' any novel claim which might still be brought forward to regard it as a genuine work of Plato. It belongs, he tells us, to the period just preceding the advent of Christianity, and its interest is the historical one of enabling us to see how preoccupied the philosophy of that age was with the problem of the immortality of the soul, yet how powerless to found the hope of it on any solid ground of assurance.

The Publications of the Pipe Roll Society.—The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Thirty-Second Year of the Reign of King Henry the Second, A.D. 1185–1186. (St. Catherine Press, for the Society.)

It was only a few months ago (No. 4553, p. 89) that we noticed the thirty-fourth volume of the publications of the Pipe Roll Society, which contained the Great Roll of the Pipe for the fiscal year 1184–1185; and in reviewing now the printed Roll for the following year, enriched like its predecessors with a learned Introduction by Dr. J. H. Round, we eschew any general remarks such as served us on the previous occasion, and discuss some of the more striking details that invite comment. The Pipe Rolls present many

aspects of historical interest, and the personal preference of the reader must determine largely which entries are to be deemed of particular importance. Truth to tell, the present writer fears that he would neglect certain matters upon which Dr. Round most properly lays emphasis, enlarging *en revanche* on sundry points which others would blithely pass by. Still, there are certain entries which are, we agree, of "exceptional interest," and with these we may well begin.

The entries in question relate to the purchase and dispatch up the Thames to Wallingford, and thence to Woodstock and elsewhere, of 200 planks of fir timber ("planchis abietinis," "planchis de sappo"). Dr. Round, relying on the statement of the late Dr. Nisbet that coniferous timber was not grown in England until several centuries later, suggests that these planks may have been imported from France or from Norway. We agree that there is no evidence that coniferous timber was grown—in the sense that it was cultivated—in England in the twelfth century, but we suggest that the evidence that has been adduced by Prof. Henry and Mr. Elves in 'The Trees of Great Britain and Ireland' points to the fact that Scots pine is indigenous, and was fairly widely distributed over the country in the Middle Ages, although perhaps, even at the date of this Roll, the aggregate area of pine forest was comparatively not very great. Dr. Nisbet, in one of his published works, seems himself to have inclined to this opinion. While, therefore, the entries are illuminating in that they show that the timber trade was not confined to hard woods, they cannot, by themselves, be taken as pointing to the importation of soft woods from abroad.

Perhaps there are some who would deny the exceptional interest of the timber trade, or even the corn trade, to which there are a number of references; but the average reader is sure to be pleased with the nicknames of a more candid age. *Vis de lu, Vis de chat, Oil de larrun, Pie de fer*—Wolf's face, Cat's face, Thief's eye, Ironfoot—have a flavour we have missed since we ceased to read the Red Indian romances of our schooldays; and these names are also, we fancy, the favourites of Dr. Round, who draws attention to the varied wealth of personal names recorded in the Pipe Rolls. We may perhaps mention two to which no reference is made in the Introduction, but which have particularly caught our eye. Josce Barlibred, Judeus, was evidently one of those unfortunates who possess a name that defies the vulgar tongue, yet has a tragic likeness to a word oft on the lips of the people. Orm Scald—a name at least suggestive of skill in versifying—occurs, not for the first time, under Yorkshire; there is nothing actually to connect him with the author of the 'Ormulum,' who, however, must have been living not very far away at about the same time.

Of legal interest is a fine of fifty marks on the county of Norfolk because, without

leave of the justices, the county court fixed a day for essoiners to come to trial: curiously enough, the county of Suffolk is fined thirty marks for a precisely similar offence. Quite a number of persons are fined "pro stulto dicto coram justiciis," a fact, by the way, which it is impossible to learn from the Index, although the commoner offence of "falsus clamor" is duly noted.

The lives of all classes of society are, we need hardly say, variously illustrated. We may mention the priest who keeps dogs, and the chaplain who lays claim to four hawks and four falcons, among the details of interest. We note that erasures are found on the Roll of this year. We had cherished a firm belief in the impeccability of the clerks of the Exchequer, so far at least as the writing of the Pipe Rolls was concerned, and it is indeed bitter to find that the procedure set forth in the 'Dialogus' may at times merely represent a counsel of perfection. Alas! like the perfection of the mediaeval craftsman, in the clear light of historical truth the perfection of the mediaeval civil servant is discovered to be but an idle and fond delusion.

Misprints are few, the only serious slip being "moneta veter" (Index, p. 258). The Index Nominum et Locorum is full, and we do not seriously complain that no reference either to "Dulzelina que fuit uxor Mosse cum Naso" or to her late unhappily distinguished husband can be found therein; but the Index Rerum seems rather less satisfactory, and we are in doubt as to the system upon which items have been selected for indexing. We may observe that, although we find "firma assisa" and "firma statuta," "firma burgi" is not to be found. The "magister scolarum" at York is noted under "Eboracensis," but we would suggest that, following the precedent of an earlier volume in this series, any reference to a school should be noted in the Index Rerum. "Comitatus," too, we should have thought worthy of a reference in exceptional circumstances, as when, in the case of two entries on this Roll, we get some light upon the working of the county court. We lay stress upon these points because the value of the work of the Society is in a considerable measure determined by the indexes to the records they have admirably printed.

A new feature which we welcome in this volume is an Index to the Introduction, and in welcoming it we have the temerity to suggest that the Society should add to our obligations by including in future volumes a short list of words to be found therein of rare occurrence or unusual form, with explanation or commentary. Dr. Round has felt that "modiatio," in the sense in which the term is used in this Roll, needs explanation; but there are other words that will puzzle not the weaker brethren only, but even the elect. How, for example, should "funen" (p. 173) be extended, and what is its meaning? And what exactly is a "gradus lapideus et orioldus" (p. 178)?

FICTION.

The Substance of his House. By Ruth H. Boucicault. (Allen & Unwin, 6s.)

PROBABLY the majority of readers as soon as they have finished this story will be inclined to brush it on one side as too sentimental. A more mature verdict will recognize in it a well-told tale which effects at least one of its objects, which is to enforce the fact that, however deep love between individuals may be, it must broaden into affection and service to others to keep its savour. For the rest, the tale is a mixture of spiritual orthodoxy which appears somewhat small in the light of the greater truths which are not so much supplanting it as giving religion a broader and firmer basis.

The strongest character in the book is lost before we are a third through, but the high level of attainment generally does much to reduce our regret for his death. The author's selection of quotations for headings, and her introduction again of some of them in the text, enforce comparison between the succinctness of expression in the classics, and the length at which modern novelists write.

The Great Unrest. By F. E. Mills Young. (John Lane, 6s.)

This simple love-story will add considerably to the author's reputation as a literary artist. For she has attempted a difficult task. The hero, of not altogether promising heredity, is introduced to us in the nursery, where the heroine makes her appearance a little later in the shape of an adopted sister. The father, a good-hearted baronet, who had been a bit of a scamp in his youth, but who has sound ideas on the character-building of his offspring, completes the trio of principal characters, and all should hold the reader's attention, for they are no puppets, but lovable human beings.

Of the subsidiary characters, some are lovable, and some otherwise, but every one is alive. Much of the action is laid in South Africa, which the author knows and describes well. The hero, after leaving Oxford, becomes imbued with Socialistic ideas, and goes out to Johannesburg to take up an engagement on the staff of a Socialist labour paper, and in the course of the story the reader may acquire no little insight into the recent South African labour troubles. The conversion of the hero to Socialism is amusing, and his enlightenment is instructive.

Love in Fetters. By Richard Marsh. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

A SUPREME disregard of the realities of human life is not the least of Mr. Marsh's qualifications as an industrious writer of melodramatic tales. Here, for instance, a young solicitor, who erroneously believes that he has murdered his dishonest partner, is arrested at Monte Carlo by an English detective, who is conveniently killed in a

railway accident which leaves his manacled prisoner unhurt. The formalities of extradition laws present no difficulties to Mr. Marsh: he simply ignores them. He sets out to tell an incredible story boldly and swiftly, and he does it very well, if only his readers have the necessary gift of credulity. How the hero, believing himself to be a criminal, becomes the inmate of a palatial French house kept by a gang of peculiarly wily and violent thieves; how he meets there a lovely maiden who does not know that she is the heiress of an American millionaire, and whom they have lured to their château with the object of forcing a distasteful marriage upon her—these are among the incidents which contribute to the full measure of sensationalism with which Mr. Marsh regales his readers in his latest novel. He is generous rather than ingenious.

The White Alley. By Carolyn Wells. (J. B. Lippincott Co., 6s.)

A GOOD story of mystery, though not the highest form of fiction, always appeals to us. This is a detective story to which no concise description need be applied. A stupidly solemn but stupendously rich American mysteriously disappears whilst entertaining a house-party. His fiancée, whom he is to marry within a few weeks, is a young lady whose vivacity always verges on vulgarity; his secretary, scrupulously loyal in all other things, has fallen desperately in love with her. Here is the familiar formula, according to which this stereotyped mystery has been constructed. Take a murder; pile up recklessly the circumstantial evidence against an innocent person; put him in imminent peril of the extreme penalty of the law; bring in at the eleventh hour a private detective to discover the real perpetrator of the crime, whose identity has been known to the practised reader all along. A detective who exhausts the obvious is the most tiresome of fictitious beings.

Edwards. By Barry Pain. (Werner Laurie, 1s. net.)

'EDWARDS,' though nowhere near the level of 'Eliza,' is an amusing little collection of the experiences and confessions of a jobbing gardener, expert in making a livelihood. Working no harder than is strictly necessary at his jobs, he really does exert himself towards the creation of the atmosphere of honesty, sobriety, and intelligence which will render him the best profit and the easiest places. If ill-treated, he is not absolutely vindictive, but he insists on justice, "using up what was left of the weed-killer over a bed of delphiniums" to punish an employer who had set evil—and successful—traps for him.

The book has not the spontaneous fun and wit of Mr. Pain's earlier work, but includes various clever aphorisms.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Russia and Democracy: the German Cancer in Russia, by G. de Wesselitsky (Heinemann, 1s. net), is full of startling illustrations of the extent of German influence in Russia before the war. The author has been for many years the London correspondent of the semi-official *Novoye Vremya*, and writes with a complete understanding of the internal affairs of his country. The effects of German "colonization" have been recently shown to be so extensive that even M. de Wesselitsky has to record his amazement. It should be remembered that there are about 2,000,000 Germans in Russia, mainly in the Baltic Provinces, where they have systematically acquired most of the land, and where they have been found in actual fact to consider themselves the advance-guard of the German army. Efforts have been made to dominate Russian culture. M. de Wesselitsky tells us that the Russian Academy of Sciences became a German institution, and boycotted Russian men of science, refusing admittance even to Mendeleev, who complained to the writer that this was "the only Academy in Europe of which he was not a member!"

The book has been issued under the auspices of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations. It is undoubtedly an able disclosure of German intrigues, but the first part of the title suggests that it is also an attempt to show the connexion between Russia and Democracy. To be quite fair to the author, his *ex parte* statement against Germany does not go to the length of suggesting that the democratic institutions of Russia, such as they are, stand in any danger from German aggression. The omission of inconvenient facts is the principal charge we have to make against the author.

The Religion of Russia, by G. B. H. Bishop (Society of SS. Peter and Paul, 5s. net), is a most attractively produced little study of the Orthodox Church in Russia, from the point of view of a member of the Church of England. Mr. Bishop presents to us the various features of the Russian Church, comparing and contrasting them with the corresponding parts of our own. He is in favour of inter-communion, but does not attempt to conceal his disapproval of a few details of Russian ecclesiasticism. A strong point is made of the fact, new to us, that already there are a number of cases of co-operation between the Churches, in Nova Scotia, Philadelphia, Madagascar, and South Africa. In Palestine a state of rivalry has given way to common action. We wish, for the sake of completeness, that the author had told us more about the great festivals, especially Easter, as their observance holds a very high place in the mind of the Orthodox Russian.

WHEN we say that we have read straight off with enjoyment twenty-six essays collected from such varied sources as *The Pall Mall Gazette* and *The Herald*, we imply a high average of achievement in their author. Such is the measure of Miss Evelyn Sharp's success in *The War of all the Ages* (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6s.). Her title is arresting, though perhaps ambiguous. We understand it to mean the fight necessary to rouse people to think things out for themselves, instead of merely adopting opinion which a few attempt to impose on them in the interests of their own comfort. No one will be surprised that Miss Sharp is concerned in more than one of her essays with the suffrage. We fear these essays will prove to be the least use, owing to her extreme militant point of

ST. LOUIS
READING ROOM

FROM WESTERN RUSSIA.

ONE of the immediate and obvious consequences of the war has been the revival and stimulation of nationalist movements among the dozen or so peoples who form the population of Western Russia, from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea. The incursion of the enemy into districts almost entirely occupied by non-Russian elements, and the promise held out to Poland, have acted in the same direction. From this revival the two monthly reviews, *La Revue Ukraniennet* (Lausanne, Chemin de Mornex, 17, 2 fr. 50), and *Pro Lithuania* (Paris, Boulevard des Batignolles, 41, 6d.), of which the first numbers are before us, have taken their rise.

La Revue Ukraniennet is frankly pro-Austrian and pro-German. We are unable to decide to what extent its existence is due to the severe treatment offered by the Russian Government to the "Home Rule for Ruthenia" movement, and to what extent to Austrian intrigues among the peasantry of Little Russia. It is clear that in the matter of the Ukrainians, as with Poland, both Austria and Russia are to blame. We cannot help being reminded that the Ruthenian Committee in London published a pamphlet just before the war, declaring that, in Galicia at any rate, the oppressors were the Poles!

The *Revue* repeats the allegations of brutal conduct in Galicia which have been freely made recently by the enemies of Russia, and as freely denied by her supporters. Russia was certainly unfortunate in her choice of the Governor of Galicia, but we cannot be satisfied to deduce, merely from his past record, that his actions smacked of Prussianism at its worst. We shall only learn with certainty after the war has ceased. The *Revue* further repeats the frequent statement that Ukrainian is a distinct language and not a patois. Without entering into a philological disquisition, we can assure our readers that Ukrainian resembles Russian as closely as Lowland Scots resembles the King's English. The Little Russian claim to possess a separate language, therefore, has to be heavily discounted.

The programme put forward in *Pro Lithuania* bears no hostility towards Russia. It calls for the reunion of the divided parts of the country, which ceased to exist as an independent state in 1569. The Lithuanians, who are Roman Catholics and have come under Polish influences, differ greatly from the Letts, with whom they were formerly one, and who are Lutherans, and affected by German influences. In the Russian Duma the little group of Lettish deputies prefer to work with their Estonian neighbours rather than with the Lithuanians. Like Poland and the Ukraine, Lithuania has been cut across by the frontier lines of its conquerors, and has had to endure the tragedy of brother fighting brother. When the editor of *Pro Lithuania* speaks of his race "having given 400,000 of her sons to the Russian army," he must have included not merely the Letts, but all the local peoples of similar descent, such as the Jmuds.

Pro Lithuania contains an interesting article showing that Kant was of Lithuanian ancestry. The surname is frequently met with in the neighbourhood of Memel, and also appears in place-names. Kantus=patient.

Like the Ukrainians, the Lithuanians have no love for their neighbours and fellow-sharers in adversity, the Poles. This dislike is acute, and seriously complicates the position of all three nationalities.

view. Our criticism of 'Two Soldiers,' for instance, would lie in the fact that the killing of our enemies no more justifies the militant destruction of property than did the latter action the measures taken by the Home Secretary. We believe the senseless use of force by the latter was far from suppressing the movement as was the action of the extreme militants in forwarding it. Happily, their magnificent spirit of sacrifice is now being turned to better effect, and so there is no need to labour the point.

The Annual Register (Longmans, 18s.) is such a necessary book of reference that we regret that the issue for 1914 should appear so late in the year. It surely would not be difficult to keep the work always well in hand, and publish it at a much earlier date without any sacrifice of the remarkable accuracy for which it is noted. It is odd nowadays to read an article about Italy in which we are left wondering whether Italy is going to take part in the war against Germany or not.

The book is, as a rule, admirably impartial in its remarks—so impartial that out-and-out admirers of some heroes may feel hurt by the frankness of one or two obituary notices. Here and there, as in the case of notes about Dunkirk, the writer does, perhaps, more than justice to the German view of war.

GREAT interest attaches to the publication at this moment of an English version of *La Terreur Prussienne*, by the elder Dumas (Stanley Paul, 6s.). This novel was written in 1868, that is, before the German storm-cloud had burst over France, and two years after the annexation by Prussia of the free city of Frankfort-on-Main. The city, it should be emphasized, looked for the maintenance of its neutrality upon its treaties. The Prussians, however, entered the town and proceeded to terrorize its inhabitants in precisely the manner adopted towards Belgium last year. Dumas was an eyewitness of some of the events he narrates.

The complete works of Dumas extend in the *édition définitive* to 286 volumes. 'The Prussian Terror' is fairly representative of his work, and it is difficult to explain the lateness of its translation. It has verve, but the plot is thin, and altogether lacks the rapid thrust and parry of his finest novels. Benedict Turpin, the hero, is cast in the same mould as D'Artagnan and the Chevalier de Maison-Rouge; but the author continually deserts him in order to write historical digressions which can hardly have been necessary at the time the book was written. Dumas realized what France had to expect from Prussia. He died in Dieppe on December 5th, 1870, and Mr. R. S. Garnett, the present translator, tells us that "a detachment of the Prussian army was actually taking possession of the town as he breathed his last."

WE are glad to have in the excellent "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors" (Milford, 1s. 6d. net) *The Arabian Nights: a Selection, for the most part from Lane's Translation*. Well produced and illustrated, the volume should, we think, be a success. Yet we cannot be sure, for it is not the simple narrative derived from Galland which has delighted many a schoolboy, but a more elaborate and truly Oriental affair, retaining, for instance, the gnomic verses which serve to mark praise, rebuke, or the mere pleasure of quotation. Still, such Orientalism has a real charm, and ought to be familiar nowadays. It is many years since Meredith wrote 'The Shaving of Shagpat.'

AMONG the books essential to parents who value the literary side of education for their children we must certainly count the *Lambs' Tales from Shakespeare*; and if the fuller appreciation of the child is desired—it is even courted in these lavish days—illustrations are a further essential. Miss May Mulliner has, then, served both parents and children well with her edition, which should be welcomed by all concerned (Robert Scott, 7s. 6d. net). The illustrations, which suggest an Aristotelian mean between Mr. Heath Robinson and Mr. Arthur Rackham, are pleasant and effective. The Macbeth witches are sufficiently, but not unduly, terrifying. 'The Morning Song of the Lark,' and the picture of the swallows and their nests, show delicacy and accurate feeling; while the "portraits" of Portia, Rosalind, and others are adequate.

YET another edition appears to swell the list—about 160 in number—of issues of Walton's *Compleat Angler*, and it has the interest of having been begun among the rumours of war that lay heavy on the world at the end of July last year. Mr. R. B. Marston, who edits the volume for the Oxford University Press, points out that Walton also knew times of stress and trouble, and indicates, by analogy, that fishing may be as soothing a recreation to-day as it was in those years of turmoil.

Certainly fishing, both in its practice and in its literature, is of all things the most absorbing for those who love it; and Mr. Marston proves his devotion by his careful and complete bibliography and his attention to reproductions of title-page and illustrations: the former is a facsimile of the title-page of the fifth edition, and the latter are taken from various other interesting issues. Mr. Marston, himself a "practising" fisherman of long experience, maintains that Walton has a practical as well as an aesthetic value for anglers; he cites Mr. Pennell's comment on Walton's recommendation to paint rods green. As a matter of fact, the idea is not to be despised: the present reviewer has seen Kennet trout vanish like shadows before the glint of a "natural-coloured" split cane, and has caught them later with a darkened greenheart rod at the same spot.

The price of this edition—1s. 6d. net—is a distinct merit; and Walton should be a permanent possession of all who fish or love good English.

MR. A. D. INNES is to be commended on the completion of his trustworthy and readable handbook, *A History of England and the British Empire*. The earlier volumes have stood the test of a year's use for reference—the best proof of an author's accuracy—and Vol. IV. (Rivingtons, 6s. net) in the crucial passages selected for examination appears to have been prepared with equal care. It begins with the resumption of the great war in 1803, and ends with the declaration of the still greater war in which we are now engaged. Mr. Innes has tried to embody the latest and best information on disputed points; to take only one example, he notes that it was not Dalhousie, but the Government at home, which was responsible for the annexation of Oude that led to the Mutiny. He summarizes in an appendix the Blue-book on Trafalgar. His brief survey of politics in the last dozen years is singularly impartial. The book includes some useful maps and plans and a remarkably good index. It will be of service to many readers in the present crisis, which cannot be understood without some knowledge of nineteenth-century history.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

POETRY.

Battle Songs for the Irish Brigades, collected by Stephen Gwynn and T. M. Kettle, 6d. net. Maunsell
A little anthology of Irish war songs, old and new.

Chesterton (G. K.), WINE, WATER, AND SONG, 1/- net Methuen
With the exception of two from *The New Witness*, the songs in this book are reprinted from "The Flying Inn."

Cooke (Alice M. P.), IRISH HEROES IN RED WAR, 6d. net. Maunsell
A booklet of patriotic verses reprinted from *The Daily Express* and various Irish papers.

Lysaght (Edward E.), IRISH ECLOGUES, 3/- net. Maunsell
A volume of verses dealing with rural aspects of Irish life.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Cambridge University Library: REPORT OF THE LIBRARY SYNDICATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1914. Cambridge University Press

Reprinted from *The University Reporter*. It includes a list of donations received during the year.

Rochdale Public Libraries: CATALOGUE OF JUVENILE LITERATURE IN THE CENTRAL LENDING LIBRARY.

This is divided into two parts: an "Author Catalogue of Fiction," and a "Classified Subject Catalogue of Juvenile Non-Fiction and Fiction."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Legge (Edward), THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE OF KAISER WILLIAM II., 7/6 net. Nash
The book contains numerous anecdotes, mainly relating to the German royal family.

Montégut (Emile), JOHN MITCHEL: A STUDY OF IRISH NATIONALISM, translated and edited by J. M. Hone, 1/- net. Maunsell
A translation of an essay entitled "An Exile of Young Ireland" which originally appeared in *Le Monde des Deux Mondes*.

Nationalism and War in the Near East, by a Diplomatist, edited by Lord Courtney of Penwith, 12/6 net. Milford

A study of the conditions in which the recent Balkan Wars were carried out, issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Petrovitch (Wojciech M.), SERBIA: HER PEOPLE, HISTORY, AND ASPIRATIONS, 3/6 net. Harrap

An account of the history and characteristics of the Servians, written to show that "Serbia is predestined, geographically and ethnically, to link together and amalgamate into one entity the northern and eastern lands inhabited by the Serbs."

Playne (Arthur Twisden), A HISTORY OF THE PARISHES OF MINCHINHAMPTON AND AVENING, 5/- net. Eastgate, Gloucester, John Bellows

This account of the two parishes is based on monthly papers which appeared in *The Minchinhampton Parish Magazine* during 1913-14. The book is illustrated with portraits and photographs.

Rappoport (Angelo S.), A SHORT HISTORY OF POLAND, 5/- net. Simpkin & Marshall

The book covers the period from ancient times to 1864, and includes some account of the political life, language, and literature of Poland.

Stone (Gilbert), WALES: HER ORIGINS, STRUGGLES AND LATER HISTORY, INSTITUTIONS AND MANNERS, "Great Nations," 7/6 net. Harrap

An account of the political and social history of the country from the earliest times to the Union. With numerous plates and textual illustrations.

Wilkinson (Spenser), THE FRENCH ARMY BEFORE NAPOLEON, 5/- net. Milford

Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford last Michaelmas Term.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Holidays (The): Where to Stay and What to See, 1/- Walter Hill

A guide to hotels, apartments, estate agents, schools, &c., in the districts served by the Midland, London and North-Western, Great Northern, Great Eastern, Great Western, and Great Central Railways. There are illustrations and maps.

Scalfe (G. Arthur), LA CATHÉDRALE D'YORK, 4d. York, T. A. J. Waddington

An illustrated guide-book, written in French, and dedicated to the author's Belgian friends.

MAPS.

Evans (Sir Arthur), DIAGRAMMATIC MAP OF SLAV TERRITORIES EAST OF THE ADRIATIC, 2/6 Sifton & Praed

This map is issued for the Balkan Committee. It includes Montenegro, portions of Servia and Albania, and provinces at present belonging to Austro-Hungary, and is printed in colours showing areas occupied by Serbo-Croats, Slovaks, Germans, Magyars, and other races.

Unstead (J. F.), HOW TO READ ORDNANCE MAPS, 6d. net. George Philip

This contains practical hints on map-reading for officers and students of geography.

ECONOMICS.

Drachmann (Povl), THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL POLICIES OF THE THREE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, edited by Harald Westergaard, 4/6 net. Milford

An economic and historical study issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Gide (Charles) and Rist (Charles), A HISTORY OF ECONOMIC DOCTRINES FROM THE TIME OF THE PHYSIOCRATS TO THE PRESENT DAY, 15/- net. Harrap

An authorized translation from the second edition (1913) by Mr. R. Richards, under the direction of the late Prof. William Smart.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Bell (Aubrey F. G.), GIL VICENTE, Coimbra, the University

A study of the Portuguese poet, issued by the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa.

Routh (James), THE RISE OF CLASSICAL ENGLISH CRITICISM: a History of the Canons of English Literary Taste and Rhetorical Doctrines, from the Beginning of English Criticism to the Death of Dryden.

New Orleans, Tulane University Press
Acknowledgments are made to *Englishische Studien*, *The Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, and *Anglia*.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Graves (Armgaard Karl), THE RED SECRETS OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS, 2/- net. McBride & Nast

This book, by the author of "The Secrets of the German War Office," reveals the experiences of a man in the German Secret Service.

Klein (Abbé Félix), DIARY OF A FRENCH ARMY CHAPLAIN, translated from "La Guerre vue d'une Ambulance" by M. Harriet M. Capes, 3/6 net. Melrose

The original was reviewed in *The Athenæum*, May 8, p. 422.

Lodge (Sir Oliver), THE WAR AND AFTER, 1/- net. Methuen

The writer's aim is "to emphasize some of the more pressing and practical features of the present difficult but hopeful situation."

McCabe (Joseph), THE SOUL OF EUROPE, 10/- net. Fisher Unwin

A psychological study of the character of the nations engaged in the present war.

Price (Crawford), THE INTERVENTION OF BULGARIA AND THE CENTRAL MACEDONIAN QUESTION, 3d. Lecture Agency

A paper dealing with some of the difficulties in the intervention of the neutral Balkan States in the war.

Smith (Edward), PRIVATE 7664: A FAITHFUL SOLDIER OF THE BRAVE WORCESTERS, 6d. net. R.T.S.

The book includes a selection from the letters written to the author by Pte. Joseph H. Cox of the 4th Worcesters, who was killed at La Quenue Rue last October.

Stillwell (Arthur Edward), TO ALL THE WORLD (EXCEPT GERMANY), 3/6 net. Allen & Unwin

The purpose of the book is "to expose the foolishness and horror of war, and to attempt to indicate the paths of peace."

Stories of our Regiments: THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS; **THE BUFFS**, 6d. each net. Sisley Two illustrated booklets.

Sutton-Pickhard (Maud F.), FRANCE IN WAR-TIME, 1914-15, 5/- net. Methuen
An account of the writer's travels in France since last September.

Woods (H. Charles), WAR AND DIPLOMACY IN THE BALKANS, 6d. net. Field & Queen
A series of articles on the history, diplomacy, and fighting powers of the Balkan States, reproduced from *The Field*.

POLITICS.

Ludovic (Anthony M.), A DEFENCE OF ARISTOCRACY, a Text-book for Tories, 10/- net. Constable

The author describes his work as "an attempt at showing wherein hitherto the principles of a true aristocracy have been misunderstood by the very aristocrats themselves."

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Batchelor (F. M. S.), MON PREMIER LIVRE DE FRANCE, 3/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

A textbook for beginners, with illustrations by Mr. E. A. Pike. At the end is given a phonetic transcript of Chapters I.-XV.

Nouveaux Contes Faciles, Popular Tales and Legends rewritten in easy French for Elementary Classes, compiled and edited by Marc Ceppi, 1/- Hachette
This little book is edited on the Direct Method, and contains marginal notes, Questionnaire, and exercises.

Reynolds (J. B.), THE BRITISH ISLES, 1/- Black
In the series "Beginners' Regional Geography." There are coloured plates and photographic illustrations.

Sand (George), LA PETITE FADETTE, edited by F. W. M. Draper, 2/- Hachette
The story is edited with an Introduction, notes, a French-English Vocabulary, and exercises.

FICTION.

Buchan (John), SALUTE TO ADVENTURERS, 6/- Nelson

The story of a Scottish trader and pioneer who has many adventures with the Indians in the early colonial days of Virginia.

Inge (Charles), THE ETERNAL WHISPER, 6/- Nash
The heroine, not very happy in married life, leaves her husband "to find herself," but "the eternal whisper" bids her return.

Jones (D. E.), GREEN EYES, 6/- Hodder & Stoughton
A tale, told in the first person, of an Australian teacher who marries an ex-king of a small European state.

Lessing (Bruno), WITH THE BEST INTENTION, 6/- Hurst & Blackett
Relates the experiences in America of various Lithuanian Jews, notably one Schnorrer.

Meade (L. T.), THE BURDEN OF HER YOUTH, 6d. Long
A cheap edition.

Mitford (C. Guise), THE DUAL IDENTITY, 6/- Long
A detective story.

Pain (Barry), EDWARDS, 1/- net. Laurie
See p. 94.

Read (Mrs. Carter), HIS WIFE'S SISTER, 6/- Long
The hero, a Canadian millionaire, has some brown skin of a Japanese servant grafted on his cheek, which causes trouble between him and his first wife, but is removed by the self-sacrifice of her sister.

Richards (Grant), BITTERSWEET, 6/- Grant Richards
The story of a married man who becomes infatuated with a French dancer.

Ridge (W. Pett), THE KENNEDY PEOPLE, 6/- Methuen
A tale of three generations of a family.

Thordryke (Russell), DOCTOR SYN, 6/- Nelson
A tale of pirates and smugglers in the days of George III.

Wells (Carolyn), THE WHITE ALLEY, 6/- Lippincott
See p. 94.

Young (F. E. Mills), THE GREAT UNREST, 6/- Lane
See p. 94.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Architectural Association Journal, JULY.

18, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.
Includes "Porters," "Southend," by Mr. C. A. Nicholson; a review of Mr. Lawrence Weaver's "Memorials and Monuments"; and some "Letters from the Front."

Blackwood's Magazine, AUGUST, 2/6.

"Corn in Egypt," by Col. G. F. MacMunn; "Sea-Monster Catching," by Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson; and a new instalment of the "Adventures of a Despatch Rider," are features of this issue.

British Review, AUGUST, 1/ net.

Williams & Norgate
Some of the contents are "Can Democracy be Organized?" by Mr. H. C. O'Neill; "Municipal Resistance in Belgium," by Mr. Pierre Maes; "King George V. and his People," by Mr. T. H. S. Escott; and verses by Katharine Tynan, Mr. A. P. Graves, Mr. Lionel Glover, and Mr. W. G. Hole.

Church Quarterly Review, JULY, 3/ Spottiswoode

"France at War," by Mgr. P. Batifol; "Human Thought and the Philosophy of Höffding," by Dr. F. B. Jevons; and "Mysticism," by Mr. Basil Levett, are included in this issue.

Contemporary Review, AUGUST, 2/6

10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
The contents include articles on "The Financial Situation," by Mr. C. Hobhouse; "The League of Armed Neutrality," by Mr. Hubert Hall; and "The Home-side of War-Time," by Mrs. Helen Anstey.

Folk-Lore, Vol. XXVI. No. 2, 5/ Sidgwick & Jackson

See review last week, p. 82.

Gypsy Lore Society, JOURNAL, New Series, Vol. VIII. Part I.

Grindleton Vicarage, Clitheroe

An important item in this number is "Scots-Romani and Tinklers' Cant, Twenty Sources Arranged and Edited," by Mr. Alexander Russell, including a vocabulary of fifty-six pages. Other features are "A Loan to a Scottish Gypsy," by Mr. G. W. Shirley; "E Tamlinaské Raia," a translation of Mr. Kipling's "Smuggler's Song" by Sir Donald MacAlister; and "The Chóvihán."

Modern Review, JULY, 8 annas.

Calcutta, 210, Cornwallis Street

Features of this number are "Anthropology of the Syrian Christians," by Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer; "The Poetry of Francis Thompson," by Prof. V. Saranathan; and "Belgium, or What Eighty Years of Liberty can Do," by Prof. Jadunath Sarkai.

GENERAL.

Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College, Alton, Hampshire: FIRST MEDICAL REPORT, by H. J. Gauvain, 1/ net. Horace Marshall

An illustrated account of the curative work carried out in this hospital. Lord Moulton contributes a Foreword.

Virgil, THE ECLOGUES AND GEORGICS, translated from the Latin by J. W. Mackail, cloth, 2/ net; leather, 3/ net. Longmans

A new edition.

PAMPHLETS.

Ballard (Frank), WHY NOT BUDDHISM? 1d. Kelly
The writer's purpose is to refute the principles of Buddhist faith.**Boulger (G. S.), THE HISTORY OF KEW GARDENS:** the Connexion of Kew with the History of Botany, 1d.

A paper read before the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies.

Schulte (Rev. A. J.), ADDRESS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF BAPTISM.

Philadelphia, Overbrook Publishing Co.

A paper read before the Guilds of SS. Luke, Cosmas, and Damian last October.

Velimirovic (Father Nicholas), RELIGION AND NATIONALITY IN SERBIA, 3d. Nisbet

The aim of the writer, a monk of the Servian Orthodox Church, is "to emphasize the great work performed by the Orthodox and Catholic clergy" in kindling national feeling in Servia. The pamphlet has been translated by Miss Fanny S. Copeland.

SCIENCE.

Plowman (C. F.) and Dearden (W. F.), FIGHTING THE FLY PERIL, 1/- net. Fisher Unwin

A popular handbook, including chapters on "The Public Health Aspect," "Preventive and Remedial Measures," and "American Research Work in Detail."

University of Cambridge: SOLAR PHYSICS OBSERVATORY, SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SOLAR PHYSICS OBSERVATORY TO THE SOLAR PHYSICS COMMITTEE, April 1, 1914—March 31, 1915.

A report dealing with the work, "which has been carried out under disadvantageous conditions arising from the war." It is followed by a list of publications presented to the Library.

West Hendon House Observatory, Sunderland Publications: No. IV. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, CHIEFLY AT SUNDERLAND, by T. W. Backhouse. Sunderland, Hills & Co.

The book contains "the result of observations of various natural phenomena for different periods extending from 1857." It is illustrated with photographs and figures.

Woodhead (T. W.), THE STUDY OF PLANTS: AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY AND PLANT ECOLOGY, 5/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

A textbook on the fundamental principles of plant physiology and ecology, illustrated with photographs and drawings.

FINE ARTS.

Archaeological Papers published in 1910, Index of, compiled under the direction of William Martin, 1/ Congress of Archaeological Societies

The twentieth issue of the series began in 1891. It contains an Authors' Name-Index and a Subject-Matter Index.

Cook (Herbert), THE PORTRAIT OF CATERINA CORNARO BY GIORGIO (finished by Titian). J. J. Waddington

A further contribution to the controversy, started by the author in 1900, as to the attribution of this painting. Mr. Cook also considers the question of the identity of the lady.

Dyke (John C. Van), A TEXT-BOOK OF THE HISTORY OF PAINTING, 6/- net. Longmans

A revised edition, including some new illustrations.

Photogravures: HIS MAJESTY THE KING: No. 1, In MILITARY UNIFORM; No. 2, In NAVAL UNIFORM; HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN; H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT; H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY, 1/- net each.

Tuck
These engraved portraits may also be had in another form at 1/6 net.

Rao (T. A. Gopinatha), ELEMENTS OF HINDU ICONOGRAPHY, Vol. I. Parts I. and II.

Madras, Law Printing House
A study of the history of Hindu sculpture illustrating the mythology of India. Over a hundred photographic plates are given.

Victoria and Albert Museum: Publication No. 108, CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF MINIATURES IN PLUMBAGO, &c., LENT BY FRANCIS WELLESLEY, ESQ., 1914-15. Stationery Office

See last week's issue, p. 84.

MUSIC.

Arne (Dr. T. A.), THE LASS WITH THE DELICATE AIR, arranged with Accompaniment by Thomas F. Dunhill, 1/6 net. Novello**Bowie (Percy), LIGHTHEART LANE: SONGS**, the Words by Hilton R. Greer, 2/- net. Novello**Graham (Basil), DREAMLAND AND YOU**, Song, the Words by Margaret Lovell, 2/- net. Novello**Martin (Gladys), SINCE LAST WE MET**, Song, the Words by Cecil Roche, 2/- net. Novello**Novello's Chorister Series of Church Music**: No. 47, I WILL GIVE UNTO HIM THAT IS ATHIRST, Anthem for Soprano Voices, composed by Hugh Blair, 2d.; No. 48, SORROW NOT FOR THOSE THAT SLEEP, Anthem for Soprano Voices, composed by Hugh Blair, 3d.
Novello's Hymns and Tunes for Sunday School Anniversary Services, Set IV., 4d.**Novello's Octavo Anthems**: No. 1055, AND IN THAT DAY, Anthem for Four Voices, composed by F. R. Richman, 3d.
Novello's Original Octavo Edition: THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, by Michael Balfe, Concert and Acting Edition arranged and edited by Emil Kreuz, 1/6
Novello's Parish Choir Book: No. 933, INTERCESSORY HYMN, adapted from the Hymn in King Albert's Book, Words by W. Herbert Scott, Music by Edward German, 2d.
Novello's Short Anthems: No. 223, GRANT, O LORD, composed by Josiah Booth; No. 224, LIGHTEN OUR DARKNESS, composed by Josiah Booth; No. 225, O MOST MERCIFUL, composed by Ernest Bullock, Words by Bishop Heber, 1/- each.
Organ Arrangements, edited by John E. West: No. 53, FESTIVAL MARCH, by Granville Bantock, 2/- net. Novello
Orlana (The): No. 93, I TREMBLE NOT AT NOISE OF WAR, composed by Orlando Gibbons, edited by Lionel Benson; No. 94, THYRSIS, SLEEPS THOU? composed by John Bennet, edited by Lionel Benson; No. 95, O THAT THE LEARNED POETS, composed by Orlando Gibbons, edited by Lionel Benson, 3d. each. Novello
Original Compositions for the Organ: No. 447, FUGUE IN E MAJOR, by W. T. Best, 1/- net. Novello
Original Compositions for the Organ (New Series): No. 39, ALLEGRETTO SCHERZANDO, composed by J. Stuart Archer, 2/- net; No. 40, NOCTURNE, composed by H. R. Woledge, 1/- net; No. 41, FESTIVAL TOCCATA, composed by Percy E. Fletcher, 2/- net; No. 42, PRELUDE PASTORALE (SUPER GAMUT DESCENDENS), composed by J. Stainer, 1/- net. Novello
Owen (Dorothy M.), LITTLE GARDEN GODS, Words by P. R. Chalmers, 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell
Paganini's Art of Playing the Violin, with a Treatise on Single and Double Harmonic Notes by Carl Guhr, translated from the Original German by Sabilla Novello, and revised by C. Egerton Lowe, 5/- net. Novello
Short Preludes for the Organ, Book IV., Book V., Book VI., 1/- net each. Novello
Taylor (David C.), SELF-HELP FOR SINGERS: a Manual for Self-Instruction in Voice Culture, based on the Old Italian Method, 1/6 Novello

FOREIGN.

Gourmont (Remy de), PENDANT L'ORAGE, 5 fr. net. Paris, Champion

A collection of short articles and sketches published in memory of the young writer Jean-Pierre Barbier, who was killed in action last December. The proceeds from the sale will be given to "L'Œuvre du Vêtement du Prisonnier de Guerre."

Grimaux (Fernand Hubert), SIX MOIS DE GUERRE EN BELGIQUE, par un Soldat Belge, Août, 1914—Février, 1915, 3 fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The book includes descriptions of the Belgian mobilization, the retreat to Brussels and Antwerp, and the battles of Malines and the Yser.

Guerre (La), ses Causes et sa Signification.

Hachette

A translation of speeches made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, at the Guildhall, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Cardiff, during August to October last year.

Histoire de la Guerre: par le Bulletin des Armées, No. 6, Décembre 31, 1914—Janvier 30, 1915, 50 c. net. Hachette

Some of the features are "Héroïsme Garde-dien," by Prof. A. Aulard; "Le Paris Nouveau," by M. Maurice Donnay; and verses by MM. Guy-Peron, Dominique Bonnaud, and Théodore Bofret.

Labbé (Paul), LA VIVANTE ROUMANIE, 4 fr. Hachette

An account of travels in Roumania, illustrated with a map and photographs. M. Gaston Doumergue contributes the Preface.

Nozère, LA PRIÈRE DANS LA NUIT: DRAME EN UN ACTE, 1 fr. Paris, Dorbon-Ainé

This little play, depicting the struggle between French civilization and German Kultur, has been performed in Paris and Rouen.

Poggi (Henry), L'OPINION PUBLIQUE EN SUISSE : IDÉES ET IMPRESSIONS D'UN NEUTRE, 50 c. Paris, Armand Colin

This is based on an article which appeared in *La Revue des Deux Mondes* last April.

Rignano (Eugenio), LES FACTEURS DE LA GUERRE ET LE PROBLÈME DE LA PAIX.

Bologna, Zanichelli; London, Williams & Norgate

A translation into French, by Dr. S. Jankelevitch, of a paper that appeared in *Scientific Sonnets de Campagne*, écrits sur le Front par un "Rengagé."

A collection of ninety sonnets. The book is sold on behalf of the Société Française de Secours aux Blessés Militaires.

RUSSIA: THE WAR AND
LITERATURE.

Petrograd, June, 1915.

THE theme of the war, the book trade, and literature in Russia is large, and can only be slightly touched here. I do not pretend to know everything about such questions, but the English periodical press gives so little information about Russia (not excepting war facts) that I think my data may have some interest and value.

First, as to the book trade, the war had in Russia, as in England, the effect of a thunder-storm. During the spring nobody would believe that it was so near. The present writer left Russia for England in the middle of June for some months, after delivering a large manuscript to a publisher who very readily paid a part of a royalty on it, and promised to begin the printing by the end of July, mailing the proofs to an English address.

I did not receive anything. From the middle of July clouds began to cover the political horizon. Then followed the war, and I returned to Russia as soon as it was physically possible to do so, and had an interview with my publisher. He declined to do anything with my manuscript, asking my authorization to wait some weeks for the development of events. I readily consented as I learnt that most of the publishers were stopping all work.

Such a situation did not continue long. Very soon many publishers resumed ordinary work, especially those with the larger businesses. Certainly since the war the conditions of publishers in their relations to authors are not so liberal as they were before it. After waiting for some months the writer had an understanding with his publisher, took back his manuscript, and without any difficulty placed it on rather generous terms (for the author) in the hands of one of the biggest publishing houses.

Generally our book trade has not suffered very much, especially when compared with the publishing business in France. I think I shall not exaggerate if I say that in France they have published since the beginning of the war (I follow literary activity there very closely) ten or even fifteen times fewer books than they would have in ordinary circumstances. But in Russia we publish now probably not less than half the usual number of books.

I think English literary men know the catastrophic changes in the periodical press of France occasioned by the war. Many, if not most, of the greater and smaller reviews did not appear for some time. The situation is not much changed even now. We have no disappearances of the sort here in Russia in the world of the periodical press. All our periodicals, large and small, appear and have appeared regularly enough—almost as regularly as before the war. Our great monthly periodicals are the biggest in the world; they give at least twice as much printed matter as *The Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly Review*, or even the English quarterlies. Some of them, almost all of them, are excellent. They differ also from the English reviews (*Contemporary*, *National*, &c.) in this circumstance, that they give much space to fiction. The war did not make our larger reviews less big, less interesting, or less informative, and, so far as I know, they have not lost their readers or subscribers.

As for the daily press, one may say, generally speaking, that it is now more numerously represented, more rich and influential in

Russia, and far more widely read than before the war. Perhaps one may say the same about the daily press of most of the countries of the civilized world. Now circumstances—at least in Russia—are less favourable: paper becomes scarce and too expensive. But (yes, there are some buts!) I have some information from gentlemen intimately connected with the daily press (to which I am not a regular contributor) that some newspapers, or even most of them, are losing more or less from the relative scarcity of advertisements.

What kind of literature have we since the war? It is rather a difficult question to answer. I shall try nevertheless to do so to the extent of my information.

There is not much change in our literary production. We have every kind of new book, and the relative proportion of different kinds is about the same as it was. We have nothing comparable with the real deluge of pamphlets on the war you have in England—to my personal despair. For I tried in vain during the first months of the war to buy and to read (or rather to glance over) the most interesting of your generally excellent pamphlets relating to different aspects of the present quite exceptional war. In saying this I have particularly in view the (I believe) now famous Oxford pamphlets and some similar publications of your scientific and literary men.

Most of our war literature (I mean especially pamphlets) is destined for popular use—for the slightly and rather imperfectly educated mass of the people. For that very reason it inevitably has some real defects. These very defects guarantee the material success of the literary productions, which for the most part are published on commercial terms, i.e., for profit.

Our University men do not make such a moral crusade as do your professors, tutors, &c., and literary men; such is at least my personal impression. The contrast can, it seems to me, be easily explained: you must create certain popular feelings, for in your country, generally, nobody is obliged to go to the war. We want also much popular enthusiasm as one of the necessary conditions of final success, but, as everybody knows, we in Russia, as in all other continental countries, must go to war automatically after certain formal proclamations.

The same circumstance applies in France. If you take a general glance over the literary production of France since the war, you will not find any trace of the prodigious pamphlet literature you have in England. The comparison is altogether to the advantage of England as to quality and as to quantity; that can be very easily verified by anybody who takes the trouble to compare the principal bibliographical publications regarding periodicals in France and England. To be fair one must, comparing the literary activity of France, Russia, and England, take into consideration some most important facts. Probably at least half of your literary men and of the teaching staffs of secondary and higher schools in England are not with the colours, being elderly, married, not sufficiently strong, or kept back by some other serious reason. In Russia the whole teaching staff of secondary and higher schools are practically excused from war service. In ordinary times Russia has so many young men who are obliged to present themselves every year for military duty that many are excused from it, for reasons of inadequate health, &c. At the same time there are some exemptions for men who have had University education, which is not very common in our country.

In France the conditions are quite otherwise. As everybody knows, or at least can know, the majority, probably even the large majority, of French literary men and of the staffs of secondary and higher schools have been serving since the very beginning of the war, and many literary men and professors (as they are called in France) attached to secondary and higher educational institutions have died a glorious death for their country. These facts ought not to be ignored when comparisons are being made. In Russia we have very few literary men with the colours. Not one of them has been killed in any action, so far as I know, and I am more or less connected with most literary organizations in Russia. The same thing is true about our scientific and educational worlds, which in Russia, as everywhere else, supply many workers in the literary field.

You see that we have not such overwhelming excuses for the relative scarcity of pamphlets on the war as the French.

At last there has appeared in Petrograd one big volume of essays on the problems, origin, and different aspects of the war ('Questions of the World War'). The essays were written principally by the teaching staff of University and other institutions of higher learning in Petrograd. The book is certainly the best and most comprehensive publication yet issued in Russia about the war. The contributions were written gratis, and all the profits are destined for some public use. But the book was late in appearing, and has a prohibitive price (4 roubles=8s. 6d., if you take the rate of exchange as it was before the war). I think it will be bought principally by the libraries and different organizations, and will be read almost exclusively by the middle classes, especially University and other students.

To conclude: short serious pamphlets, destined for the common people and written by competent men, practically do not exist in Russia. But there are signs that the situation will soon be improved. A start has been made with translations of English and (in a less degree) French literature on the war. Therefore your literary and scientific men, who did and do so much to enlighten public opinion in your country and inspire the nation at large, give at the same time enormous assistance to the cause of all the Allied peoples who are struggling against German militarism.

PAUL MIJOUEF.

THE RUSSIAN REVIEWS.

In the May number of *Russkaya Misl* N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov discusses with great frankness and thoroughness the Dalcroze system of aesthetics, its exaggerated claims and its limitations; at the same time he indicates the direction in which the system may be utilized with some profit.

"The combining of the musical and plastic arts into a synthetic unit [asserts the critic] can by no means be done on the basis of the abstract identity of their rhythms, but on the ground of their relation towards the fundamental root of artistic creation, that is spiritual experience."

In order to achieve this complete union, he suggests that both arts may have to make mutual sacrifices, now giving greater scope to one, now to the other; in any case new artistic forms may be brought into being only gradually by the creative artist becoming profoundly interested in the ballet, the musical pantomime, and the dance. "It is necessary that the musician should learn from the plastic artist, and the plastic artist from the musician." In this the school of

other rhythmic gymnastics may lend significant assistance.

In the same issue V. Severovsky discusses the 'Conditions and Tendencies in Contemporary Japan'; A. Petrayev has a study of Albania and the Albanians; and A. Mandelstam makes an elaborate contribution on the rule of the Young Turks. This last feature is concluded in the June number, which contains at least three other important articles on the war. These are 'Italy in the World Conflict,' by Piotr Riss; 'The Justice of our War,' by Dmitri Muretov; and 'The War and Poland,' by A. R. Lednitsky. Two noteworthy literary features are an article on certain unpublished letters of Turgenev's mother to her famous son, and translations of several Wat Tyler poems by Andrei Globa.

Severniya Zapiski has its May and June issues in one. As in the other reviews, belles-lettres hold their own in spite of the war. There is an article on the recent production of Pushkin on the stage of the Moscow Art Theatre. A contribution by Romain Rolland, considerably censored, treats chiefly of the younger writers of Germany whose work continues unaffected by the violence of current events.

J. C.

RUSSIAN LITERARY NOTES.

A NEW small volume by Dmitry Merejkovsky, in which the author departs from his usual point of view, deals with Nekrassov and Tiutchev, and is entitled 'Two Secrets of Russian Poetry.' Tiutchev, though a contemporary of Pushkin, has come into his own only in recent years. His verse is strikingly modern. I. D. Sitin, of Moscow, publishes the Merejkovsky volume.

Maxim Gorky's 'In Russia' and 'Childhood,' forming Vols. XIX. and XX. of his Complete Works, have just been issued by the firm Zhitni i Znanie, in Petrograd.

The "Lukomorje" press of Petrograd has published a volume of 'War Stories' by M. Kuzmin, who is one of the stylists of Russian literature to-day.

Grigory Landau's 'Polish-Jewish Relations' is of peculiar interest just now. It is published by "Pravo," Petrograd.

The long labours of Prof. S. A. Vengerov on his 'Critic-Bibliographical Dictionary of Russian Writers and Scholars' are at last finished; the first volume of this colossal work, begun thirty years ago, will be out shortly. The whole work will contain 32,831 names, and will be elaborately illustrated.

Madame Zinaida Vengerova has an admirable version of Synge's 'Playboy' in the periodical *Sovremennik*, under the title of 'An Irish Hero.' She also contributes an Introduction.

Ilya Surguchev's much-discussed new play, 'The Violins of Autumn,' acted by the Moscow Art Theatre, is printed complete in a current issue of *Russkaya Misl*.

The fifth and last volume of M. N. Prokofsky's 'Russian History' has been published by the "Mir" press at Moscow.

J. C.

Literary Gossip.

The Publishers' Weekly of New York has in the number for July 17th an interesting account of the Booksellers' School in that city, which was started this spring and lasted for fifteen weeks. The project, "after several years of effort, rather groping, stumbling years on the whole," was successfully carried through by Mr. Huebsch.

Besides the technical part of the business, a trained lecturer on literature was employed, and the results were clearly stimulating. Some of the students were led by their interest in Russian literature to install a Russian book department, which was a success. Yet the book trade does not seem to appreciate the advantages of such education. We hope it will support Mr. Huebsch's enterprise sufficiently to justify the continuance of the School. The bookseller ought to be a book-lover.

LORD CREWE has accepted the Presidency of the English Association for 1916.

MR. EDWARD LOVETT has been forming a collection of children's toys, playthings, and games. These he has classified in a way which he hopes will not only be a source of attraction, but will also convey suggestions of a simple yet valuable educational character to young and old. This collection he has presented to the Borough Council of Stepney, and it is to be exhibited at the Whitechapel Museum.

We are somewhat doubtful concerning the intrusion of scientific instruction into amusement which is the more educational because it is not regarded as education. A child, for instance, will be astonished to hear that a popgun is not a true toy, according to Mr. Lovett's classification; but the judicious parent and the professional aunt should have the art of conveying a little useful knowledge without any loss of fun and good, sound nonsense.

IN *The English Review* the late Bertram Dobell compares 'A Farrago Libelli, a Poem chiefly imitated from the First Satire of Juvenal,' 1806, with Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' and other poems, and seeks to prove that Byron wrote the anonymous imitation. The parallels are not so convincing as Dobell thought, for at the date indicated the Latin classics supplied common expressions for many authors—indeed, one might say, for most authors of verse. One of his strongest points, the italicizing of "him," is nothing, being obviously due to an endeavour in both poems to emphasize the demonstrative pronoun as Latin does. The notes on spelling also display inadequate knowledge. The query in the heading 'A Byron (?) Discovery' is fully justified, and, apart from internal evidence, it seems to us most unlikely that Byron wrote this poem in youth, and that all traces of his authorship have since disappeared.

MESSRS. HODGSON's sale next week includes a very rare little volume which appears to be the first book printed in Australia. It is an epitome of the Gospels and Acts in Tahitian, and bears the title 'Paran no Iesu Christ.' It was printed at Sydney for G. Howe in 1814. Barron Field's 'First Fruits of Australian Poetry,' also published by Howe, and shown in the British Museum as the earliest Australian book, is dated 1819.

MISS PHYLLIS CAMPBELL, whose duties as *ambulancier auxiliaire* and interpreter brought her into contact with many French and English soldiers, contributes an interesting article on 'The Angelic Leaders' to the current number of *The Occult Review*. At the beginning of the long retreat on Paris the dying Highlander who whispered to her, "Get awa', lassie. Get awa". They Germans is no men; they're devils. All Hell is open now," expressed, she says, the common despair of the men she attended at that time. Then there came suddenly an "utterly unaccountable" change in the mental condition of the wounded. They "were in a state of singular exaltation." The first explanation she had was from a Lancashire Fusilier, a Wesleyan Methodist, who asked for a holy picture or medal of St. George, "because he had seen him on a white horse, leading the British at Vitry-le-François when the Allies turned."

The French soldiers had seen the same figure, but they said it was St. Michael. French soldiers "of all ranks" also claimed to have seen Jeanne d'Arc leading them on to battle. On comparing notes with her colleagues, Miss Campbell discovered individual discrepancies, "but in the main the story was the same." She publishes no names and addresses, but has forwarded these details to the editor of the *Review*.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish next Thursday 'The Secret Son,' by Mrs. Henry Dudeney. This is a story of the Sussex Downs in which the characters are rustic, and comedy and tragedy are mingled.

WE regret to notice the death of Dr. A. J. Herbertson, Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford since 1905, and Professor since 1910. Dr. Herbertson took a considerable part in the modern revival of geography on wide lines. He was joint editor of the 'Oxford Survey of the British Empire,' published in 1914, of an 'Atlas of Meteorology,' and of a book on 'Man and his Work'; and alone he published several books on his subject. For some years he was a reviewer in our columns.

JUST as we go to press we learn of the death near Utrecht of the novelist well known as Maarten Maartens. Mr. Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten-Schwartz was born at Amsterdam in 1858, and became a law lecturer at Utrecht in 1883. With 'The Sin of Joost Avelingh' in 1889 he began a series of novels which won him a considerable reputation.

SCIENCE

Chemistry of Familiar Things. By Samuel Schmucker Sadtler. (Lippincott & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THE author, the son of a distinguished man of science, has written a book readable and interesting to those who have a taste for scientific matters, and desire to know something of chemistry without being overwhelmed by technical terms. Chemistry is not a very popular science, probably because it looks much more difficult than it really is. It is profitable to know something of it, and Mr. Sadler makes it easy for the reader to know that something, though we doubt whether the average man will ever find chemistry, however simplified, a welcome topic for reading and discussion, as is suggested. Without previous knowledge he would find it hard to master the chapter of this book headed 'The Periodic System of Elements,' and the table attached to it, or the sentence, "Subscript and prefixed numerals in formulas are, of course, simple multipliers." This is not exactly "popular" writing, but, apart from such things as these, the book well serves the purpose for which it is intended, i.e., to interest those who have a desire to obtain some knowledge of chemistry as far as it affects them in their everyday life, and do not desire to go deeply into the subject.

The "familiar things" dealt with are numerous. Light, in its forms of daylight, gas, electricity, and so on, is treated at some length; and then follow chapters on heat, air, water, alkalis and salts, metals, the earth's evolution, soil and its conservation, food and foods, animal feeding, fermentation, the chemistry of the body, soaps, solvents and paints, paper and textiles, leather and rubber, siliceous substances and glass, together with explanations of terms, a brief chemical outline, and an account of the historical development of chemistry.

We heartily agree with Mr. Sadtler when he says,

"Discriminating people demand good paper as they do good cloth in their clothes. Valuable contributions to literature should be recorded on the most imperishable paper possible, so as to preserve them."

An excellent sentiment! The author's publishers live up to it by giving us good paper, good type, and good and numerous illustrations, many from original sketches by Miss Alice H. Sadler. Possibly the addition of a few coloured plates and sections would have been advisable, but it would not be generous to insist upon them. If the book is a trifle bulky in hand, its 320 pages are not by any means too many for the numerous subjects dealt with.

Mr. Sadtler does not err on the side of rashness in some of his statements. For instance, we read, "From works in the

author's possession, astrology seemed to play some part in alchemy," and further on that " cool air is somewhat more satisfying than warm or temperate air, as it is denser and contains more oxygen. Getting air richer in oxygen may be, and probably is, one of the benefits of outdoor sleeping." On the other hand, it may be questioned whether it is exactly correct to say, " Electricity was hardly known 100 years ago," in view of modern discoveries respecting the civilization of ancient times.

As man did not inhabit the world until geological ages after plants, and even so-called animal life, first appeared, the following passage is not very clear and convincing at first sight:—

"As this earth was formed by a process that brought it through a state of being a molten mass at a white heat, there could not have existed plant or animal life until relatively recently, when it had cooled off at the surface. Possibly for this reason and because of its greater simplicity, inorganic chemistry was studied first, and has first place in all discussions of chemistry that are complete in their scope."

Popular errors are corrected in various instances, and there are many who will hear for the first time that Sheffield plate is not, as some people think, electroplated on base metal, but is composed of sheets of silver and copper that have been rolled together at a temperature a little below the melting-point of silver.

It may be that "one detriment to an exclusive vegetable diet is lack of flavour," but who lives upon such a diet in England or America? Not the "vegetarians." Has not the statement that it is practically impossible to sustain life upon fruits in the fresh state in any active pursuit been demonstrated to be incorrect by Dr. Bell in England in the case of sun-ripened fruit? Mr. Sadtler repeats this statement. He also says that most foods are better for being cooked. This may well be disputed; indeed, a certain section of eminently practical people regard most foods as better uncooked, and their reasons carry conviction to many.

The chapter on animal feeding points out that the animal is treated as a machine, and is, in fact, an internal-combustion engine, and to get certain results certain food in certain quantities is given, the whole thing being carried out by formula. May it not be that this system of feeding is the cause of much ill-health in animals? Our experience of domestic animals is that they have their individual preferences like human beings; what may suit one may not suit another, and what one may take one day he may not take the next. Dealing with meat and its like, Mr. Sadler has many interesting things to say, and he tells us that some writers believe

horse meat will become a standard article of diet in America for the poorer classes, as it is abroad. We do not eat it or much of it here, but we know that many of our poor, and some who are not poor, eat an article which Mr. Sadtler does not mention, *i.e.*, "lights," either by itself or in the form of sausages. We have heard more than one butcher admit that his "lights" went to the sausage maker.

Civilization is said to be generally destructive of "savage life," the savages being strong and healthy until it reaches them, Mr. Sadtler shows that this is another of our little delusions, for he points out with truth that people are not nowadays (why "nowadays"?) likely to be well unless they are clean, and "savages are not as resistant to diseases to which they are subject as enlightened people."

The author's explanation of elements is laudably simple, and his description of the wonderful detective powers of litmus paper is attractive. The difference between the various drinkable spirits is made unusually clear; and we are even told the reason why new shoes when first tried on seem to fit, yet pinch when they have been worn some time. It is interesting to note our author's belief that chemists have succeeded in making practically all of the precious stones, "not cheap imitations, but the real articles." How this has been done is explained, as is the way to make fireproof cotton goods and other things.

It is pointed out that all metals are not hard and tough substances, as most people think, but that some are soft and others brittle, and that if Nature had not arranged the rocks and materials as she has, and sorted and concentrated the elements, we should "probably be leading very primitive lives at this time." We are told what stone to use to build our houses, how dark walls absorb light strongly instead of reflecting it, and how there is no such thing as *normal* daylight, the reasons being fully given. The author's way of making the domestic fire would seem heresy to our English housewives, but it appears to be effective. We should limit the bacteria in our city milk to 25,000 or 50,000 per cubic centimetre, instead of the 1,000,000 our elder brothers had to tolerate. Pasteurization receives little praise, while the bleaching of flour and colouring of butter are condemned. A new match which we can throw into the waste-paper basket with impunity directly it is extinguished is mentioned; but we miss in the soaps any reference to those pleasant ones made from the ashes of plants, and in reference to the wheat grain any notice of the weevils which sometimes are so numerous as to cause the wheat to swim from one warehouse to another, even across a river. India, however, is the chief home of this lively produce, America, where the author lives, being little affected. The rule about the colouring of people must be different from that relating to clothing, for otherwise it would be the whites who should inhabit the hot countries and the blacks the cold.

How all these matters come under the heading of chemistry is explained by Mr. Sadler in his book. It will do a service if it reduces the general ignorance concerning the science of common life, an ignorance partly due to the dulness and pedantry of scientific writers. The Index is serviceable, but might be more complete.

FINE ARTS

Old English Mansions. Depicted by C. J. Richardson, J. D. Harding, Joseph Nash, H. Shaw, and others. Edited by Charles Holmes. (*The Studio* Special Spring Number, 5s. net.)

TEN years ago the editor of *The Studio* performed a useful service in reproducing the admirable plates of Joseph Nash's famous volume, 'Mansions of England in the Olden Time.' Those large folio tomes are somewhat scarce and costly, and many students of English domestic architecture were glad to possess in a convenient form a copy of the work. Mr. Holmes has increased this obligation by publishing, as a special spring number of the same periodical, another collection of drawings, by artists contemporary with Nash, of the architectural achievements of our ancestors in the construction of the "stately homes of England." There seems to have been a general movement in early Victorian days to recall the past; to depict in story and by the artist's brush the scenes that were enacted in former times; to people by imagination the deserted manor house or the lord's mansion with the figures of squires and dames, their households and guests, enjoying the peaceful happiness of home life, and the recreations and pastimes of the country. Architects and artists of distinction endeavoured to reconstruct the past with great thoroughness, and this movement is evident in the work of the authors of the period. Walter Scott led the way with his immortal series of novels, though in minute points of archaeological detail he cannot always be trusted. He succeeded in making the past live again, and many far less accomplished writers endeavoured to follow in his footsteps, recalling the achievements of knights and archers, squires and peasants, in the brave days of old.

The artist followed the author, and there arose quite a school of imaginative painters who sought their inspiration from a careful study of the historical annals of their country, "introducing architectural backgrounds as settings for the *dramatis personæ*," as Mr. Alfred Yockney states in his illuminating Introduction to the volume now under review. Landseer's 'Bolton Abbey' is a good example of this art, and George Cattermole, the well-known illustrator, produced several paintings of historic scenes set in architectural surroundings, showing the combination of imagination and sound knowledge. Nash was an architect as well as an artist, and he delighted in picturing the treasures of domestic building that abound in England. He had many imitators and followers, and in this volume some of the best work of this particular style and period is admirably reproduced. Foremost amongst these artists was C. J. Richardson, a pupil of Sir John Soane, a designer of abundant skill, whose drawings are liberally

represented in this book. His views of Aston Hall, Longford Castle, Burton Agnes, and other noble mansions resemble closely the productions of Nash, though his style was more laboured. He paid greater attention to architectural detail; witness his views of the old Town Hall at Nantwich with its rich half-timbered construction, or the paretting work of the old houses at Maidstone and Ipswich, or the ceiling and fireplaces of the small bedchamber of Stockton House, Wilts, or the old house at Enfield. He delighted in richly carved panelling and ceilings with elaborate plaster-work, while his figures are as quaint and accurately drawn as those of Nash, careful attention being paid to the details of costume.

Amongst other artists whose work is here represented are Thomas Allom; Ewan Christian, the architect of the National Portrait Gallery; Henry Shaw, author and painter, who furnishes a view of Horeham Hall, with a realistic representation of a gay hawking party in the foreground; Louis Haghe, a Belgian draughtsman; J. D. Harding, J. C. Bayliss, and F. W. Hulme. A coloured representation of Hampton Court, with a characteristic group of figures on the greensward in front of the entrance gateway, and a view of the well-known manor house of East Barsham, Norfolk, are good examples of the art of Nash himself.

These drawings are valuable, not only on account of their beauty and architectural excellence, but also from the fact that many of the houses have entirely disappeared, or have been so heavily restored that their original appearance has been almost entirely obliterated. It is fortunate that we have these valuable records of such buildings as Crewe Hall, destroyed by fire in 1866; of Carden Hall, which was burnt in 1912; of elaborate panelling and furniture long since torn from their ancient surroundings. Mr. Alfred Yockney in his introductory essay provides brief descriptions of the mansions depicted by the various artists, but his readers will feel with him that nothing less than a monograph on every one of them would suffice to do justice to their historic and artistic glories. Some five-and-fifty are shown in the plates, and those who reared them stamped their impress on them, carved their names, or initials, or arms over the doorways or mantelpieces. They adorned them with texts or quaint or humorous conceits. They built surely and well, so that their homes might last, not for their own pleasure or their own use only. Such are the buildings set forth in these pages, "bosomed high in tufted trees," or boasting pleasures like the "high hall garden" of Tennyson's poem, in which the rooks were calling "Maud, Maud," and it is good to gaze upon their beauties, while the figures of their former owners remind us of the past.

Mr. Yockney tells us something of the architects who designed these pleasant homes and of the evolution of the English house, a story which has often been told before, but which is here effectively sum-

marized. He has much to say about acts of vandalism, and enumerates several instances of the shameless deeds of restorers. He might have spared us his not very illuminating remarks upon the question, "Why do distant objects please?" and upon the contrast between our own age and that of our predecessors. His knowledge of history does not appear to be very deep. He does not seem to be aware of the existence of the Historical Monuments Commission, and it may relieve his mind to know that Stonehenge has been scheduled as an historic monument, and that its safety is assured, though it is about to pass under the auctioneer's hammer. Lord Curzon, the munificent restorer of Tattershall Castle, has not yet presented that building to the nation, though we believe that he intends to do so. But these slight criticisms do not reduce the attractions of a volume which all lovers of the old mansions and manor houses of England should prize.

ARTISTS' WAR RELIEF.

THE most encouraging thing about the War Relief Exhibition which the Imperial Arts League, in conjunction with the Royal Institute of British Architects, has arranged at the Maddox Street Galleries, is the conjunction itself. There is something sad about it, too, as when two members of a family long estranged make a tardy reconciliation. Mingling with the encouragement caused by the promise to let bygones be bygones there is the sense of lost opportunities, of life and time wasted in the past. Not that the two official bodies concerned have ever quarrelled, but for a long time the professions they represent have been only officially on speaking terms. They have met at Royal Academy exhibitions, but in such a way as to emphasize the fact that in the Academy itself the relationship between painting, architecture, and sculpture is regarded as official rather than organic.

A glance at the exhibition is enough to show that its occasion, the "slump" in the arts caused by the war, is mainly due to this division of forces. It is not surprising that the arts, being regarded as separate from each other, have come to be regarded also as separate from life—as "luxury trades," in fact. There are some good pictures in the exhibition, but there are very few that look as if they owed their existence to anything more secure than a fashionable "demand." This is not to disparage what may be called the higher impulses and uses of art—the uncalculating condition of the lilies of the field. The rare work that is produced by inner necessity will sooner or later find its demand in a spiritual necessity that is above, or below, the accidents of war. Prices may fall, but the demand, being organic and not merely fashionable, remains firm. But such rare work may be disregarded—must be, in fact—in any scheme for the material improvement of the resources of artists. We have to consider the great mass of work that is, quite honourably, commercial in its inspiration; and there is no reason whatever why the commercial demand should not be made considerably firmer in the future than it has been in the past. But this is not a plea against specialization; for setting our painters and sculptors to dabble in architecture. On the contrary, it is true of the arts as of individuals that to

stick to one's last is the first condition of anything like healthy organization. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is just because painting, sculpture, and architecture have not sufficiently stuck to the last indicated by their respective materials and functions that they have come to be regarded as separate from each other and separate from life. They have been done too little by definite craftsmen, and too much by vague "artists."

What is wanted to put the arts on a firmer commercial basis in an imperfect world is a more acute specialization in the mastery of materials. The more specifically the painter is a painter, the sculptor a sculptor, and the architect a builder, the more securely will their organic interdependence be established, and, by the same process, the firmer will be the demand of the community for their services. It is in so far as it seems to be a preliminary marshalling and comparison of forces, even more than as a wise practical attempt to assist artists in disposing of their work, that we welcome the exhibition at the Maddox Street Galleries.

C. M.

WE are glad to receive *The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings* (20, Buckingham Street, W.C.). We have frequently referred to the excellent work of the Society, and the details mentioned in the report, backed in several cases by illustrations, show that it amply justifies its existence. The kind of restoration which means ruination has been frequent of late years, and reverence for ancient buildings, or indeed for anything, is decreasing. The Society, by its advice after inspection by a competent member, has succeeded in reducing or preventing much reckless alteration.

In February last M. Victor Horta, Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Brussels, laid before a Committee of the Society his views regarding the repair of buildings in Belgium after the war. He suggested that it would be wise to leave some ruined buildings untouched "as a lesson to future generations." In Belgium restoration has always been freely practised, but he was confident that he could educate the great architects of the future in better ways.

The Committee of the Society feel that their notes as summarized and criticized by the Ancient Monuments Committee last December were not fairly treated, and publish the reply sent to the Report of that body.

Among the satisfactory instances of recent work done are St. Mary's Church and the Castle Keep at Guildford; Kirkstead Church, Lincolnshire; Radcot Bridge on the Thames; and Tattershall Castle, preserved by the munificence of Lord Curzon. Here the mantelpieces which were torn away have been skilfully replaced.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON will publish in the early autumn Mr. W. H. Helm's long-expected book on 'The Life and Works of Madame Vigée Lebrun,' which was postponed last year on account of the war. It has been the aim of the author to make this work as comprehensive as possible; not only has he described the life of the artist fully, giving many particulars hitherto unpublished, but also he has availed himself of the most recent information.

SALE.

AT Messrs. Christie's on Friday, July 30th, E. Fromentin's picture 'La Siesta,' a group of Arabs with horses resting, fetched 294/-; and Corot's 'Landscape,' with a haycart on a sandy road, 210/-.

MUSIC

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. AUGENER.

Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, Op. 64, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Edited and revised by Émile Sauret. 1s. Id. net.—*Brahms's Violin Concerto* has of late been oftener played in the concert-room than the one by Mendelssohn. The former is the more serious, but the latter, with its genial melodies, and its brilliant writing for the solo instrument, still makes a strong appeal, especially to the young. Tastes differ, so that both works are still welcome. Mendelssohn's has been carefully edited by M. Émile Sauret, who is a skillful player and experienced teacher.

Handel: Violin Sonatas. Newly Revised Edition. Vol. I., Nos. 1-3; Vol. II., Nos. 4-6. 1s. 8d. net each.—These works have been ably edited by Gustav Jensen, and Messrs. Alfred Moffat and A. Gibson. Of the music there is nothing new to say. Its simplicity and charm are qualities which can be felt even by those who enjoy the storm and stress of modern music.

A Sketch-Book for Pianoforte. By Mousorgsky. 2s. net.—Each of the six numbers of this attractive Sketch-Book bears a title. They are, therefore, of the programme order, but the characteristic and engaging music speaks for itself. The last two numbers, however, are the most original.

Air for Violin upon a Ground Bass. By H. Farjeon. 1s. 6d. net.—This Air was originally performed as an ensemble piece, (violin parts, 4d. each net) for which it is most suitable, but it is also effective as a solo. There is breadth and charm in the melody, and both violin and pianoforte parts are skilfully written.

Musical Impressions. By John Francis Barnett. *Twilight Music,* 1s. 6d. net; *Evening Breezes,* 2s. net.—These are both excellent as teaching pieces. The composer is able to write music which, though simple in character, is doubly attractive: there is no lack of melody and charm, while the mere writing for the instrument is tasteful.

Variations and Fugue on an Original Theme, Op. 16, for Two Pianos (in Score). By Sydney Rosenblom. 4s. net.—This transcription, by the composer, of his brilliant concert solo piece will attract, for in this form the music is only moderately difficult. Mr. Rosenblom, as an able pianist, knows how to write comfortably and pleasantly for the players. There is only one change of key, namely, to the tonic minor. This is a weak point; the piece, however, with repeats omitted, as suggested in a foot-note, is not very long. Why did not the composer, for a practical reason, put Finale instead of Fugue?

MESSRS. NOVELLO.

Muzio Clementi: Gradus ad Parnassum, 24 Selected Studies. 3s. net; or in 4 Books, 1s. each.—J. B. Cramer: *Études, 56 Selected Studies.* 4s. net, or in 5 Books, 1s. net each.

Charles Czerny: School of Velocity. 2s. 6d. or in 3 Books, 1s. each.—H. Bertini: *31 Selected Studies.* 3s. net, or in 3 Books, 1s. net each.

All edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor.—Clementi has been named the "father of pianoforte playing." Pianoforte makers improved the instrument, and thereby Clementi developed technique; and to both Beethoven was indebted. The former wrote about sixty Sonatas, though even the best of these

are now ignored. The 'Gradus,' however, has not lost in favour or in value, but is still in constant use. The same can be said of Cramer's Études, though not of his Sonatas. Czerny's 'Vélocité' seems never to grow old, nor do the easier Studies of Bertini. Many excellent works of the kind have since been published, but have not thrown the earlier ones into oblivion. Mr. Taylor has proved an able editor. The phrasing and fingering marks are helpful.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the opening night (next Saturday) of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall begins, after the National Anthem, with Rossini's 'William Tell' Overture, and includes short excerpts by Ricci and Mascagni. Russia and France are not forgotten. The second part includes 'A Fantasia of British Sea-Songs,' arranged by Sir Henry J. Wood, and Sir Edward Elgar's 'Pomp and Circumstance' March in D.

THE last Broadwood Camp Concert (No. 231 since the war began) has just been given at the Convalescent Home, Woodcote Park, Epsom. The directors of Messrs. Broadwood hope to resume in the autumn, when the demand will be probably larger than ever. Any further contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary of Messrs. J. Broadwood & Sons, Conduit Street, W.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS shortly will publish 'Bach's Chorals: the Hymns and Hymn Melodies of the Oratorios,' by Prof. C. Sanford Terry, of the University of Aberdeen.

IN the August number of *The Music Student* there is an article entitled 'An American Composer,' by the editor, Mr. Percy A. Scholes. The composer in question is Mr. George Templeton Strong, and, though born at New York in 1856, he is said to be little known even in his own country. He has written chamber and vocal music, but a symphony, 'Sintram,' and 'Night,' a set of short orchestral pieces, are specially named as worthy of notice.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—F. F.—C. S. T.—A. M.—J. H.—Received.

POINTS

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